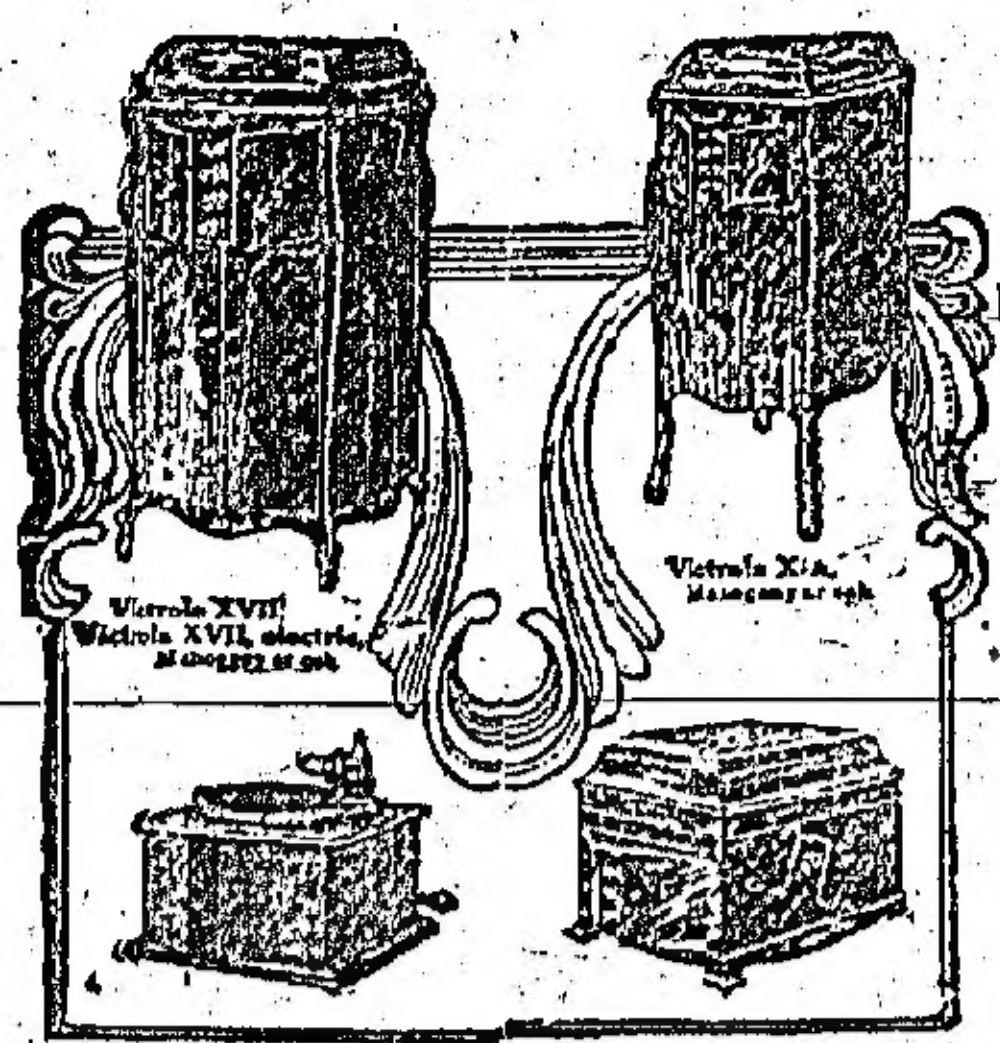


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SOCIAL INTERCOURSE

RELATIONS BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND INDIANS.

The report on Indian Constitutional Reforms includes the following:—Connected with what we have just written is one more topic on which in spite of its undoubted delicacy we are constrained to touch. We have referred already to the differences which divide Hindus and Muslims; but let us bethink ourselves also of the relations between Europeans and Indians. This matter is vital to our purpose. The successful working of the comparatively complex institutions which we have proposed to set up demands a better spirit of co-operation than can honestly be said to obtain at present. Now existing difficulties are in part, and perhaps in greater measure than is generally perceived, due to definite causes which we believe that our proposals will remove.

In so far as Indian dissatisfaction arises from the machinery of government, having become out of date; from displaying what are wrongly regarded as broken promises; from comparative exclusion from the higher public service; from comparative impotence in the legislative councils; from withholding of responsibility for any portion of the work of government—we hope that in all these respects our reforms will supply the remedy. Further we have done our best to allay grievances that proceed from racial bars or distinctions, from economic discounts, and the like. But no one can ignore the fact that there exist subtler causes of difference unconnected with any specific complaints that the State can remedy. We may speak of them generally as the social grievance; the feeling in the mind of many an educated Indian that neither birth nor brains, enlightenment nor loyalty are regarded by Englishmen in India as ranking him quite one with themselves. It is a happily true that close personal friendships are not uncommon; true that officials generally speaking do their best to treat Indians on terms of social equality; true that institutions for promoting social intercourse between the races are increasing and in many instances prospering. But the broad complaint remains, and is an impediment which we would gladly see diminished. In some measure it is due to misunderstanding.

The Indian temperament is sensitive and attaches great importance to appearances: it may easily mistake brevity for earnestness and directness for discourtesy. The Englishman often has no natural aptitude for courtliness as India understands it, and values time more highly than the Indian. He has no doubt the defects of his qualities; and yet if he were not what he is he would not have done what he has done. Even with his own people the Englishman is by nature exclusive; he does not disclose his mind to those whom he does not understand; and different habits of thought are a great impediment to understanding. There are thus allowances to be made on both sides. It is perhaps not easy for the successful and unimaginative Englishman to realise what the rule of another race must mean to patriotic minds, and the great obligation that lies upon him to treat with all possible consideration those whom he has hitherto ruled and whom he is now admitting to a share in the task of ruling. Indians on their part would surely do well to reflect on the difference of thought if not of habit that impose inevitable and perfectly healthy limits to intercourse, if each type is to preserve what is best within it; and to think how natural, indeed how necessary, it is that a small and scattered community of European dwellers in an Asiatic country should nurse among themselves a certain communion of their own.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIP.

Some excellent, if unconvincing, answers by L. C. C. pupils in examinations for junior county scholarships are quoted in the Chief Examiner's report.

It would be difficult to find a better answer to the question, "What do you suppose scholarships are for?" than that given by one lad:—"A scholarship is something you work harder than you want to."

A boy scout wrote:—"If I win a scholarship I could be a spy." Several thought it would be the first stepping stone to being "like Lloyd George." The winning of a scholarship to another boy meant that he would no longer have to push a milk cart or "carry parcels for a week, because 'I will be a toff myself.'"

Another had an ambition "to become a clerk doing clean work and leading a respectable life."

Girls frequently referred to marriage, but from different view points. "A man would not marry an ignorant lady, but if he knows she has a scholarship he will." "The difference it will make to me when I am 21 is that if I win one now I shall begin to teach children, but if I don't gain one I shall be getting married."

One of the questions in the English paper required the candidate to write a letter from the Man in the Moon, who had been puzzled by the display of searchlights, and a reply thereto. Some of the letters show much imagination. "Girls," says the report, "wrote with greater ease and fluency, and in many cases could write very good letters with nothing in them."

The Man in the Moon usually expressed annoyance with the lights because they flashed in his eyes, or because he regarded them as rivals or as a sign that people on earth were not satisfied with his light. In the reply the moon was often blamed for helping raiders and begged not to shine so brightly; the days when the moon was regarded as a protection against Zeppelins being quite forgotten. "Considerable ingenuity was displayed in the selection of openings and conclusions. Thus:—"Dear little child of another world";—"Dear Imp of the Earth";—"Most Beautiful Queen of the Night";—"Your Happy Playmate, Bright Face";—"Yours affectionately, Diana, Queen of the Night";—"Yours faithfully, the Lady of the Searchlight Company";—"And so I end my letter to you—the Man in the too bright Moon."

A TEN-YEAR WAR

IF SIBERIA IS OCCUPIED BY GERMANS.

"Let Siberia be once occupied by Germany throughout its four thousand miles of railway, to say nothing of the vast bulk to the north-east, which nearly joins it to Alaska, and the world may look forward to ten years of real war, compared to three and a half years will be a mere Fourth of July celebration."

This (reports the *New York Herald*) is the opinion of Mr. Chester W. Purington, chairman of the American Committee of Engineers in London, whose knowledge of Siberia and its geography covers a period of twenty years' mining operation in that vast country, and who possesses perhaps the most complete file of information in London concerning Siberia.

"I speak of Siberia, not of Russia," he said. In other words, of a country occupying thirty-six per cent. of the circumference of the earth's Northern Hemisphere; of a country of 6,000,000 square miles of area, or one hundred times the size of the British Isles, and of one comprising 6,000 miles of coast line on the Pacific Ocean and its indentations. And in this vast region the population averages five human beings to the square mile.

GERMANS ACTIVE IN BUSINESS.

This country, embracing one-third the total of Asia, it is safe to say, does not contain 2,000,000 persons who can read or write.

Before the war, the business of Vladivostok and Nikolaievsk-on-Amur was mainly in German hands. Dattan, the German Consul at Vladivostok, was the manager of Kunst & Albers, of Hamburg. This firm, with branches in all East Siberian cities, had numerous contracts and even built fortifications for the Russian Government. Dattan was allowed to remain at liberty for two years after the war commenced and finally was exiled to Turukansk, on the Yenisei River.

Some forty or fifty German clerks employed by the firm were seized the first week of the war and sent to Verkholsk and to Kirensk, on the Lena River. The last time I saw the Verkholsk prisoners was in July, 1915, when they were bathing in the river as my boat passed the village, en route to the Lensk mines.

The "Allgemeine Elektrische Gesellschaft" of Berlin maintained a large office building at Vladivostok, and all Government installations of Vladivostok, Nikolai-Ussuri, Habarovsk, Nikolai-Ussuri, and Blagovensk were made by them.

NOW IS TIME TO AGIT.

A German club, at which all the German agents and clerks congregated and mostly took their meals, was maintained by Kunst & Albers.

The German General Staff knows more of the Russian Far East already than any other General Staff, except the Japanese. The British Foreign Office undoubtedly was informed of these German activities, as was also the American Government, through the most excellent Consular representatives which both nations had at the port. But looking at the matter in the light of what I have referred to, it is not clear that Germany in her proposed envelopment of Siberia from the West will be but joining up on the Pacific with a section of Asia which she hopes to make an impregnable base, the foundations of which already are laid and from which to extend her foul tentacles!

Now is the time to act. It is not too late. Keep your eyes on Siberia. There are more approaches to Amur than Vladivostok. There is the Amur River, navigable for fifteen hundred miles.

There is Port Ayan, on the Okhotsk Sea, giving entrance by only two hundred miles overland road to one of the great tributaries of the River Lena. There is the western Arctic route via the mouth of the Yenisei, only twenty-five hundred miles sea route from English ports, and already proved commercially practicable.

ADVOCATES USE OF CHINESE.

Now is not the time to talk of the yellow peril. The peril is German. Shall the Allies at this awful moment fail to use the Chinese nation of 400,000,000 already roused against the foul vermin of Berlin? Cover Europe, if necessary, with Chinese. Let Asia teach civilization the German race, lock, stock and barrel. The Germans have sought a holocaust. Let them have it.

It is being said that there are two hundred thousand German prisoners in Siberia. There are five hundred thousand Slovaks, Slavonians, Bohemians and Hungarian so-called prisoners in Siberia, but they will not fight for Germany, even if they could be armed by the Bolsheviks, which they cannot.

I have passed miles of prisoners' trains in Siberia in 1914 and 1915, and probably have seen not fewer than fifty thousand prisoners of war on these trains, all Austrian, and not one German. The few civilian prisoners, German business men, such as those I have mentioned, constitute all the Germans which the best informed engineers and travellers know of in Siberia. But German troops are in Siberia soon. The Germans are determined and energetic people. Once they arrive they will soon set about organising the country. What then? And yet we talk of finishing off Germany on the Western front and worry about food tickets—worse than "fiddling while Rome is burning."

CHINESE COOLIES IN FRANCE

A source of never-ending merriment and amusement to the Yanks in France is the presence of the Chinese labour detachment, writes an American correspondent with the American army in France. These "Chinks" are funny. They take the war as one big joke and their job as one prolonged holiday. You never see one but what he wears a smile. They work when they have to and the rest of the time they play.

It is a source of great amusement to the Americans, and evidently to the Chinese, to explain to one another the different aspects of the war. I have seen three or four doughboys in the midst of a bunch of Chinese, all talking as hard as they can go, and neither group understanding more than one or two words of what the other is saying. The Americans like to watch the Chinese talk. Our doughboys have not learned any Chinese, but the Chinese have learned some English words. I don't know by what trick of psychology, or whether it is the fault of the doughboys, but the English words the Chinese spring one would never get by in polite society. They seem to have an extraordinary gift for acquiring all the different forms of American profanity. Of course, they do not comprehend the right use of said profanity and the use they do make of some of our favourite, though irreverent, expletives is ludicrous in the extreme. They will go into a little French grocery store, pick up some article, and then address the proprietor of the magasin in the most awful terms.

Indasmuch as the French (understand) understand much English by this time the Chinese often leaves through the door followed by a stale egg or a soft onion. And he always laughs about it. It is quite remarkable that the Chinese do not pick up French. I have seen only one or two of them who can understand even the most commonly used words. If the United States wishes to avoid some Oriental international complications I believe it would be a good thing to persuade the directors of the Y.M.C.A. to transfer some of their numerous men over here to the job of tutors in polite English for the benefit of our Allies, the Chinese.

To-day is Sunday, the Chinese day off. They always parade Sundays. And what a parade! Since it got warm each has an umbrella. The umbrellas were just ordinary umbrellas when the Chinese bought them, but to-day Lee Sung and his pals had gathered bouquets of butters and other flowers and all around the edge of the umbrellas were hung little bunches of flowers, and on the tip of the umbrellas a bunch of red flowers. Recently one of the French stores here got in a stock of white pyjamas. Seven of the Chinese had bought these pyjamas and were then for dramatic finery. A dignified old Frenchman stopped me on the street and said that something should be done about it—the Chinese were walking around without their clothes.

Some mention should be made of the headgear of the Chinese. Several of them had acquired straw hats of bizzaro and varied shapes. One wore an American officer's discarded barrack cap. One had an old American campaign hat. Another wore an English tin "kelly," and still another had found an old French trench hat. It was a bizarre get-up.

As a rule the Chinese are well-behaved. They live their own life and mix with the French or the Americans only on invitation. They seem unable to hold enough French wine to get tipsy. With good overseers they make excellent labourers, but loaf when not watched. They are performing a useful war service, because, generally speaking, for each smiling Chink wielding a shovel back of the line, one Frenchman or one American is released for work farther to the front.

AMERICAN BANK FOR CHINA.

Announcement was made in New York on June 15th by the Guaranty Trust Company of the formation of a new foreign bank for the Far East for the purpose of developing foreign trade. The new institution, will have a capital of \$5,000,000, a surplus of \$500,000, and will be known as the Asia Banking Corporation. It has been incorporated in New York State by the Guaranty Trust Company, the Mercantile Bank of India, the Anglo and London and Paris National Bank of San Francisco, the First National Bank of Portland, Ore., and the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle. All the capital has been subscribed, but it is expected that a few other banks will be added to those already subscribing for the stock.

The Company purposes to engage in international and foreign banking in China, in the dependencies and insular possessions of the United States, and ultimately in Siberia. Its principal business will be carried on in the Far East. The head office will be in New York. An agency probably will be established in San Francisco and a central branch in Shanghai, where it is proposed to locate the general manager of the Far Eastern business. Present plans contemplate the future establishment of other branches in Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin and Vladivostok. As soon as the Russian situation clears the new bank will be ready to establish itself in Russia and Siberia, or to affiliate itself with old or new Russian banks.

Those responsible for the organization of the new Company declare that the increase in trade between the United States and the Far East makes greater banking facilities necessary, and justifies the establishment of American banks and investment Companies for this purpose. The capital issues committee of the War Finance Corporation has approved the issue of the capital stock of the corporation, the position being taken that the investment of capital in this enterprise does not mean a diversion of capital for new purposes, since a large amount of the business proposed to be transacted is now being conducted by American banks with their own reserves through their correspondent banks. There will be public offerings of the stock.—*N.Y. Daily News.*

THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK

AND THE "WORLD"

LABEL ACTIONS WITHDRAWN.

THE "WORLD'S" COMMENTS.

Last month the Mayor of New York formally withdrew two label actions entered against the *New York World*. These actions arose out of a whole series of charges made against Mr. Hyman when he was running for the Mayorship last year, and in spite of the publicity given to his alleged shortcomings, he was elected. One of the charges on which action for libel was taken was "that the plaintiff called in one Goshin to organize a corporation known as the Black Diamond Automobile Company, knowing that that was a swindler and a criminal, and that he joined with said Goshin in an effort to commit fraud concerning the said company and that this plaintiff improperly sued the said company and by so doing wrongfully brought it to disaster." Mr. Hyman based his second label action in part on the *World's* reports of campaign speeches by John Purroy Mitchell, who was Mayor at the time the speeches were made. Hyman claimed that the *World* labelled him in printing Mayor Mitchell's Franchise Hall High School speech, from which, in his complaint, Mr. Hyman quoted as follows:—"I accuse John F. Hyman of aiding and abetting pro-German propaganda; I accuse John F. Hyman of being associated with and aiding in efforts to alienate this country from nations now our allies; I accuse John F. Hyman of being publicly allied with men whose disloyalty has been officially denounced; I accuse John F. Hyman of membership in a society which in connection applauded the sinking without warning of a peaceful American ship."

The following comment by the *World* summarizes this sensational finish to a sensational incident:—"Pleading the pressure of public duties, Mayor Hyman yesterday, by counsel, withdrew at his own cost two suits for libel against the *World* in which he asked damages to the amount of \$25,000. Appearing also by counsel the *World* was prepared in its own defence to go before a jury on the issues as presented."

The actions at law now dismissed by the Mayor's motion and without stipulation were undertaken by him in consequence of questions raised as to his fitness for the position which by the favour of his fellow-citizens he now occupies. Nearly eight months have elapsed since these suits were instituted, presumably with the idea that the impression created by so great a legal flourish would be helpful with the public. The cases being called for trial, Mr. Hyman, although his grievance, if any, was plain, was not ready, and it was necessary for the *World* to insist upon a prompt hearing. This being recorded by Supreme Court Justice Crosey, the Mayor's response was a withdrawal of his suits on the plea of more pressing business.

The *World*, also, has more pressing business, but, except in one case, none to which it would have given attention more cheerfully; it is first of all anxious to be true and just; it never knowingly publishes anything. Appreciating keenly the possibility of error and the fact that hasty judgment may be misjudgments, it is always prompt on proof of its inaccuracy to acknowledge mistakes and correct wrong. If any wrong was done John F. Hyman during the recent campaign he has presented no evidence of it, and so far as his libel suits are concerned, the *World* was ready to meet him before an American jury.

In public service the *World* is not to be intimidated by threats or terrified by natural assault, as was shown, we think, when Theodore Roosevelt, then President of the United States, attempted to muzzle it because it had exposed and criticised his operations. Mayor Hyman's official duty, now pleaded in explanation of the abandonment of an action never to go to trial, is no more imperative than the *World's* journalistic duty, which is unceasing.

TO OUST HONGKONG.

MAKING MANILA DISTRIBUTING PORT OF ORIENT.

To make Manila the distributing port of the Orient, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has in view a strong campaign. It believes, however, that the initiative should come from Manila, according to a letter from Mr. C. P. Converse, Secretary of the Foreign Trade Department of the Chamber, to Mr. Clarence Colman, publisher of *The Philippines*, which says in part:—"For several years this department has endeavored to create an interest in the Philippine Islands with the object in view of having Manila made the distributing port of the Orient, now occupied by Hongkong. We regret we have met with but indifferent success both in Manila and in this country. However, we intend to keep digging at it until we accomplish something."

At the present time, of course, owing to the war, nothing definite can be done, but at the end of the war it looks now as though the United States would have a large merchant fleet.

It occurs to us that the initiative should come from Manila, and our suggestion would be to have every prominent business man and firm write a strong letter calling attention to the great advantages of the Philippine Islands for the United States to procure raw materials which will be in great demand after the war, about the opportunities for American capital to be invested in the Philippines, and the great advantages the United States would have in possessing the only really logical distributing centre in the Far East.

Notwithstanding we have been dealing with the Philippines for six years we have never seen any very forcible publication or letter outlining their great advantages.

Mr. Colman, says a Manila contemporary, has been appointed a member of the Foreign Trade Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and is doing some lively publicity work for the islands.

BIG FIRE IN BEACONSFIELD ARCADE

THREE ESTABLISHMENTS
DESTROYED.
EXTENSIVE DAMAGE DONE.

A most disastrous fire broke out early yesterday morning at Nos. 12, 13 and 14, Beaconsfield Arcade, Queen's Road, opposite the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The scene of the fire is a block of three-story buildings, the ground and first floors of which are used as offices, while the floors above are residential quarters. The conflagration blazed for over two hours—from 3.30 a.m. to 5.30 a.m.—before it was subdued, and the portions of the buildings which had been assailed were completely gutted.

According to several informants, the fire originated on the ground floor of No. 12, the office of the Wing Yick Film Exchange Company, but others are of opinion that it started in the Greek Tobacco Manufactory, next door. At all events, the flames were first noticed issuing from one or other of these two premises by some Indian constables, stationed on duty at the premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. They immediately gave the alarm by blowing their whistles. The bank firemen were quickly put into operation, and a steady flow of water played on the burning building. There was a very strong northerly wind blowing at the time, and this fanned the flames, which spread rapidly to the adjacent premises. The residents on the upper stories, numbering about thirty persons, awakened by the commotion, opened their doors and looked out, and were surprised to notice a shroun in the sky. Seeing danger, they made for the several means of exit. Some managed to make their escape through the back stairways, which, however, were full of smoke, while others reached safety through the passage at the front. Within about ten minutes all the occupants of the flats had vacated the building. The gentlemen were mostly dressed in pyjamas, while the few ladies living on the premises had hastily covered their night attire with overcoats. It is believed that everyone in the buildings escaped. One gentleman, who was sleeping, in the building, unaware of the danger, was bodily carried out of the building by fireman. The building was an old one, one of the oldest in the Colony.

The Police, upon being notified of the outbreak, set all the alarm-bells ringing, and in about half-an-hour all the available firemen, with the engines, and other appliances were on the scene of the disaster. The volunteer firemen, also, made their appearance, and the work of combating the flames commenced. More than ten hoses were turned on to the burning premises, from different angles, the firemen scaling the walls, and applying hoses at close quarters. The whole row of buildings was surrounded by the firemen, and a steady flow of water was directed upon it at top pressure. One hose was directed from the top of the Bank building. For two hours the firemen, upon whom too much praise cannot be bestowed, fought the fire and at length extinguished it, the rain, which was pouring down, assisting them considerably. They then turned their attention to the other flats which had escaped the flames. Their work was made all the more difficult by the intensity of the heat, which drove many spectators to take refuge in the various buildings opposite the scene of the disaster. The Japanese Photographic Studio, containing a large stock of chemicals and other inflammable material, was completely burnt out, and one heard sounds while the fire was raging as of shots being fired. These, no doubt, were due to explosions caused by the chemicals.

When the fire was at an end the residents returned to their flats and found to their relief that their belongings, in most cases, were undamaged. In one case, however, a gentleman, who was living immediately adjacent to the burning stores, is reported to have lost all his furniture, clothing, etc., valued at over \$1,000.

The portion of the building facing the City Hall escaped. This was fortunate, as on one of the ground floors was the establishment of Messrs. William Schmidt & Co., gunsmiths, containing, it is said, several cases of cartridges.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.**ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF A GIRL.**

A Chinese woman was charged with ill-treating a little girl. Inspector Davitt stated that the girl had been adopted by defendant. One day when she was playing with some boys defendant struck her several times with a chopper, as a result of which she was now in hospital.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case, fixing bail at \$100.

OPIMUM CASES.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of fourtaels of prepared opium.

It was stated that the opium was concealed in defendant's personal luggage, which was on a junk, ready to sail for Taiping.

Defendant stated that a friend gave him a parcel, and he was unaware it contained opium.

Mr. Wolfe fined defendant \$200, with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

A Chinese was charged with attempting to import into the Colony 2584 taels of opium.

An Indian watchman of the *Hai Hung* related a long story, in which he stated that while the boat was coming into Hongkong he noticed five Chinese having in a suspicious manner. They were talking to a Chinese sailor, evidently making some arrangements, and later, while the boat was being moved alongside the pier, some of the men jumped aboard and got into a launch which had arrived on the scene. Two of the men, who were late in making their escape, were caught by him. A struggle ensued, and witness was severely assaulted. One of the men managed to free himself and escape. The other was caught, and in a leather hand-bag, 240 taels of opium were found.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case for a week.

A CAPTIVE'S RANSOM.

Two Chinese, were charged with being in unlawful possession of \$80, reasonably suspected to have been stolen.

Sergeant Blackman informed the Magistrate that he had been instructed by the Captain-Superintendent of Police to apply for a week's remand so as to enable him to correspond with the authorities at Canton.

Sergeant Fallon stated that he arrested defendants on Wing Lok Wharf as they were going on board a steamer bound for Macao. When one of the men was searched the money was found in his possession. The second man suddenly vanished, but, later, came to the Central Police Station and reported that a man who owned a shop in Canton had given them the money to effect the release of a friend who was held captive by some bandits in Macao.

One of the defendants said he was instructed by his master to interview the leader of the bandit gang at Macao. He and the second prisoner were members of the Canton Defence Corps.

Mr. J. R. Wood said he was satisfied with the truth of the defendants' story and he discharged them.

The shops and stores reported to have been badly damaged are:

The Wing Yick Film Exchange Co.

The Greek Tobacco Factory.

Messrs. Noordin & Co., Tailors.

The Yera Photographic Studio.

Seyce & Co., Booksellers, had their stock damaged by water, and it is also reported that the establishment of Robertson & Wilson, importers and exporters, was badly burned. Nearly all the shops were insured.

The damage to the structure and contents is estimated at about \$100,000.

A RESIDENT'S VERSION.

One of the occupants of a flat above the floor on which the fire originated, states:—At 3.30 a.m. we were suddenly awakened by the blowing of Police whistles, and the shouts of people.

Imagining it to be an attack by armed robbers, we hastened to the landing and looked out. The sky appeared in flames. We concluded that some building, presumably the City Hall, was on fire.

Thinking, however, that I might be of some help, I opened my door, leading on to the back-stairs, and was about to go down when I discovered that thick, black smoke was issuing from underneath the stair-case. Suddenly flames shot out, and I realised that it was our building which was on fire. I called out to warn the other occupants, and then hastened back into my flat and woke up my servant boy. We did not wait to savour of our effects but ran down the back-stair. In so doing we were nearly suffocated by the smoke. Fortunately though the flames were in the vicinity of the stair-case they did not reach the staircase itself.

We reached safety, and then found that the other occupants had also made their escape through the other means of exit. In my opinion, the flames, first attacked the back portion of the building, which was thickly boarded.

One of the first things which struck me when I got down was the absence of the Fire Brigade, which did not put in an appearance until about half-an-hour later. However, the men worked like trojans when they did arrive, and it was to their indefatigable efforts that the majority of the building was saved.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

COMPANY MEETINGS.**SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO.**

At the twelfth annual general meeting of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., on July 26th, Mr. John Prentice (Chairman) said:—We are still suffering from difficulties and delay in procuring and getting delivery of materials, and therefore the completion of work has been and is still being very much retarded. During the year we delivered three steamers of a deadweight capacity of about 6,500 tons, and another of about 3,100 tons will be delivered shortly. We have also carried out a large amount of repair and renewal work. We consider the result of the year's working very satisfactory and this is entirely due to the increased amount of work done. We had the capacity for doing much more, had materials been procurable.

The amount transferred from General Working Account shows an increase of nearly 65 per cent. over that of last year, which showed an increase of nearly 45 per cent. over the previous one.

The net profit for the year, including the amount brought forward from last year, after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities, amounts to Tls. 1,134,142.72, which we recommend should be dealt with as follows:—

Tls.
Pay a dividend of Tls. 14 per share 772,800.00

Place to Special Reserve Fund 240,000.00

Place to Depreciation Fund 70,000.00

Carry forward to New Account 70,742.72

We have written nothing off for depreciation, but propose to add Tls. 70,000 to the Depreciation Fund, which will then amount to Tls. 422,067.82.

By adding the Tls. 240,000 to the Special Reserve Fund it will then amount to Tls. 600,000.

We have at present a considerable amount of work on hand and have a contract with His Majesty's Government for three standard steamers of Class "C."

We have given an option for the purchase of some of our land, which we can spare, without in any way interfering with our works, or extension of them.

The report and accounts as printed were passed, with authorization to pay a dividend of Tls. 14, and a donation of £1,000 to the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund was approved.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

At the 82nd annual general meeting of the members of The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd. Colonel J. P. Reynolds, D.S.O., who presided, said:—When last my predecessor had the pleasure of rendering an account of our stewardship, particular attention was called to the fact that the total income of the Company had reached the large amount of £6,068,323, and you were good enough to generously acknowledge the efforts which had produced that result.

I am sure, therefore, that you will view the accounts submitted to you to-day with even increased satisfaction, for, entirely by natural expansion, the income of the Company has during last year increased by no less than £569,512, reaching the gratifying amount of £6,637,835. To this every section of our business has contributed in a really remarkable degree; the more surprising when the abnormal times in which we are living are considered. Following on with this development in our business we have realised the very handsome surplus of £319,827, which is increased by the interest on the funds (apart from life funds) to £1,107,009—the first time in the Company's history we have exceeded the round million.

After providing £223,924 necessary to add to the various Funds owing to this increased income, we have been enabled to carry to profit and loss a sum of £883,135—a result which, I am sure you will agree with me, is a most satisfactory outcome of our year's working.

Fire.—In this branch of our business we have the pleasure to record that our premiums have increased by no less than £294,301, and now amount to £3,557,410. I am glad to say that this is due to a general increase in nearly the whole of the area of the Company's operations. After adding £117,781 to the Funds left in this account we are able, with the addition of interest to bring £409,800 to the credit of profit and loss account as compared with £388,589 in 1916.

Accident.—This Department continues to produce uniformly good results. After allowing for interest, and adding reserves to the extent of £23,767, the profit and loss account is benefited by a sum of £159,908, as against £85,696 in previous accounts.

Marine.—The results in this branch of our operations may, I think, be viewed with particular satisfaction. We have strengthened the reserves in this account by £67,437, and are still in a position, with the addition of interest, to transfer £181,674 to the credit of profit and loss account—the corresponding transfer in 1916 being £93,667.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.**INTERRUPTED BY THE HEAT. CURIOUS ATTITUDE OF THE NAVY.**

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, July 26th.

The hot weather has rendered the troops lethargic. It is too great a hardship to fight! That is how John Chinaman regards it. Your news from Peking to the effect that the important post of Ta-pu was taken by the Northerners is not correct. That would have been a great gain for the Northerners and a very serious blow to the Southerners, for it would have effected a cleavage between Chan Kwet-ming's upper and lower forces and spell disaster. On three or four occasions, however, the Ta-pu people got very serious frights, so much so that a great many fled. It is a very remarkable feature of this warfare that wherever the Northern troops approach the populace get terrified and make for places of safety. Of old the Chinese had fixed places of refuge, usually on high cliffs difficult of access. These old-time forts are still to be met with in many places. Nowadays they are not resorted to, as they afford no refuge from modern guns. On the other hand, we do not hear that the Fukien people run away at the approach of Southern troops. This fact needs no comment; it is too evident what the people think and how they feel towards the Northern and Southern armies.

Now that political wisdom and strategy have failed to bring about peace, one hopes that the fighting spirit will cease from inanition. One would fain wish, too, that the Allies would regard the North and South from a "benevolent neutrality" point of view, for it would appear, not without some show of reason, that whatever favour is shown is manifested towards the Northerners. To be absolutely neutral would show wisdom from a political point of view, as the Chinese five nations are unquestionably in favour of peace and good-will.

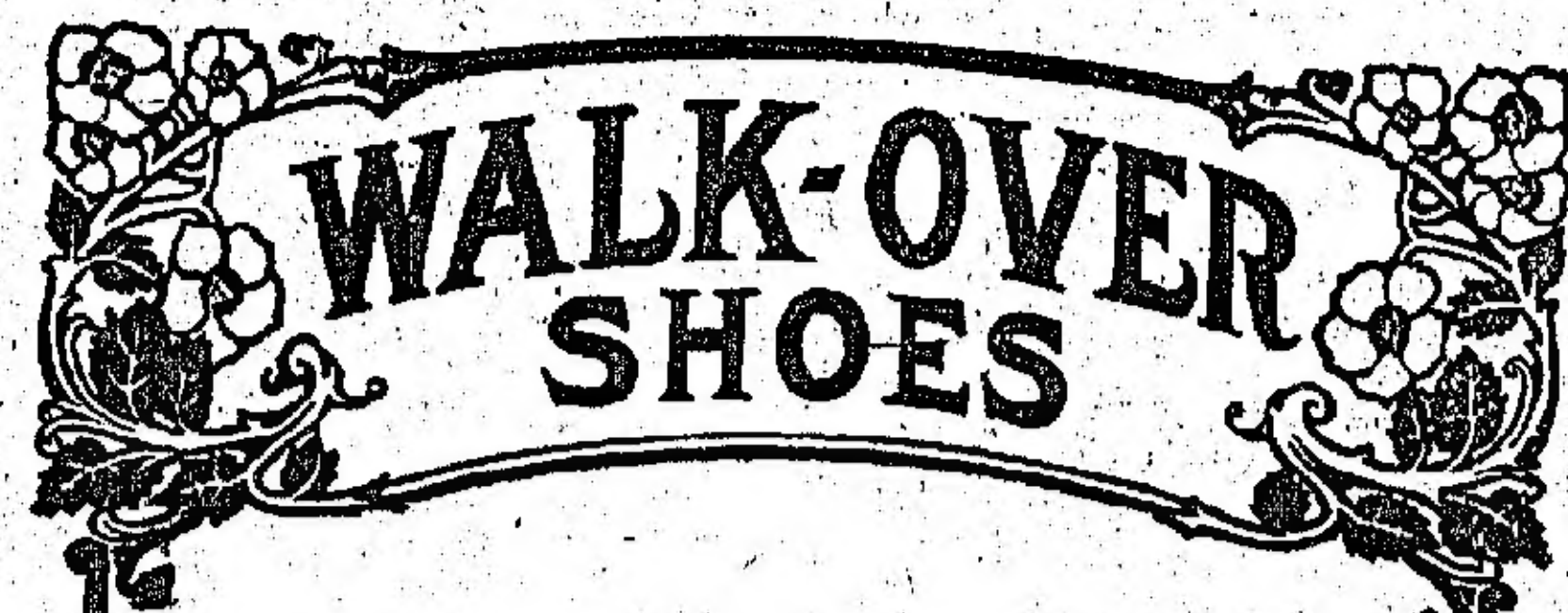
There is another imposing matter kept in the background of our vision which ought to be a guiding star to other nations—it is the attitude of the Chinese Navy. The Northern and Southern sections of the Chinese navy have unquestionably arrived at a mutual understanding; it is a strange one, yet not out of keeping with the Oriental mind. They appear to have agreed not to participate in the fighting between North and South—that is, they will not engage each other in naval battle, they will not aim at mutual destruction. They disapprove of this internecine warfare; it is a quarrel between North and South in which they take no part beyond a certain limit. The limit is an illogical one; convenient naval ships will convey troops from one place to another, but not where there is any likelihood of collision between their respective squadrons. The Navy regards itself as an independent entity. It frowns on the quarrel. During the heavy fighting at Swatow, when a big cruiser participated in the fight, her ponderous guns appear to have made ear-splitting noise with blank charges. Had it been otherwise her fire would have done serious damage to the Southern forces.

Since writing the above there has been a local rumour.—That Chan Kwet-ming has been killed by a shell and that Ta-pu has fallen into the Northern hands. If this is true a very serious breach has been made in the Southern lines, which will upset the whole plan of the Southern leaders. The rumour, however, is lacking in definite evidence and may be but an echo of the news spread by the Peking wire.

Life.—Our total net new sums assured of £268,495 show an increase over the previous year, and constitutes a record for the Company. Having regard to the diminished field for life insurance, owing to so many otherwise eligible for insurance having been called upon to face the risks of war, we feel that this is an indication of very satisfactory progress. The Life Funds have increased from £4,200,478 to £4,319,207, and the Annuity Funds have diminished by £74,330.

In addition to increasing the Investment Fluctuation Fund from £1,000,000 to £1,300,000 we have written down some of our investments by the sum of £182,753. For years past this Company has been steadily writing down its investments, and to-day its gold-edged holdings have been brought from a 3 per cent. to a 5 per cent. level. We are paying for our prosperity in those days, and I think we may view with some pride the fact, that while we have since 1906 provided for depreciation a sum of nearly two and a half millions, we have been able to add to our funds out of revenue even a larger amount. Surely this achievement must give us all just confidence in the future of the Company when this drain upon our resources will have ceased.

Your Directors at the time when the interim dividend payable on 22nd November came to be considered felt justified in increasing the same by 1s. per share, less tax. They are of opinion that a similar addition may be made to the final dividend, making a total dividend for the year of 2s. per share, less tax as compared with 24s. per share, less tax, paid in the previous year.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

WALK-OVER SHOES

MENS
LIGHT WEIGHT
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AND MEDIUM WEIGHT
BROWN LEATHER
BOOTS

UNEQUALLED VALUE

AT

\$10.00 \$12.00 \$13.50 AND \$15.00

PER PAIR

LANE, CRAWFORD
AND COMPANY.

KEEP COOL

G-E FANS PROMOTE BODILY COMFORT.

FOR SALE BY ELECTRICAL DEALERS.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,

Sole Agents,

Hotel Mansions, Missions Building,
HONGKONG. CANTON.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY

SALE

OF SLIGHTLY SOILED AND SURPLUS GOODS.

Having taken more commodious premises for our GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS we are holding this SALE to clear all oddments—thus opening the NEW PREMISES with a FRESH AND UP-TO-DATE STOCK ONLY.

BARGAINS in

SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, TIES, SOCKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 32, DES VOEUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE HONGKONG IMPORT AND CHINA PRODUCE EXPORT CO. have this day REMOVED to 14A, DES VEXES ROAD, CENTRAL, First Floor (above Wiseman's). (2281)

WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST. WANTED AT ONCE for full or part time. State terms and experience to—**"MAGELLAN"** Care of "Daily Press" Office, 2283

G. R.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE. PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

THIS OFFICE will be Open for all purposes from 9 a.m. to 12 Noon on MONDAY, the 5th August, 1918. Licensed Warehouses cannot be opened on that day.

D. W. TRATMAN, Superintendent, Imports and Exports. Hongkong, 1st August, 1918. (2284)

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 5th August, 1918. Hongkong, 1st July, 1918. (2279)

NOTICE.

THIS is to advise that Mr. H. E. PRICE, late of our Canton Office, is no longer in the employ of this Company. **BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.** (2280)

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE PENCE per Share for account 1918 will be Payable on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, 55, George's Buildings, Hongkong. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, 15th August, 1918, both days inclusive. **SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,** General Managers. Hongkong, 30th July, 1918. (2275)

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PENCE per Share for the year ending 31st December, 1918 has been declared. The DIVIDEND will be Payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August, 1918, to Shareholders on the Register on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August, 1918, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/4 per Dollar. By Order of the Board, **W. E. ROBERTS,** Secretary. Hongkong, 29th July, 1918. (2267)

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LTD.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of Sir C. P. CHATER, C.M.G., on FRIDAY, 9th August, 1918, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors with a Statement of Accounts to 31st May 1918. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd August to the 10th August, both days inclusive. **C. BEKARD BROWN,** Secretary. Hongkong, 27th July, 1918. (2283)

WANTED.

FOR HOTEL in Shanghai, Experienced BOOKKEEPER, unmarried. Board and Lodging free. Reply stating age, qualification and references to—**Box 2274, Care of "Daily Press" Office.** (2274)

WANTED.

LADY LEAVING THE COLONY can thoroughly recommend Baby Amah. Good worker and reliable in every way. Apply to—**Box 247, c/o "Daily Press" Office.**

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED CHINESE STORE KEEPER. Apply in own writing, with copies of references, stating age, experience and salary required, to—**W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.** (2288)

PLANTING PAKRO SEEDTAPE is easy. You do not have to replant or transplant, because the seeds germinate and are the correct distance apart.

GRACA & CO.

No 10, WINDHAM STREET, HONGKONG. P.O. Box 6 1946

AUCTIONS

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Battery Street, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Contents (Approximate).	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	100	Battery Street.	47 feet 4 inches by 47 feet 4 inches.	2,650 sq. ft.	3s.	11,320

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Robinson Path, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Contents (Approximate).	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	100	Robinson Path.	47 feet 4 inches by 47 feet 4 inches.	2,650 sq. ft.	3s.	11,320

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

A GODOWN, Central District. Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.** (2281)

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Be Let at the PEAK for a year. Four Bed-rooms, Five Bath-rooms, Grass Tennis Court. Apply—**E. POTTER, Prince's Building.** (2232)

TO LET.

SPEND your Holiday at Maple Bay (36 miles from Victoria, B.C.) and four miles from Duncan Station. ROOMS To Let with Board in House on Sea. Bathing, Boating and excellent golf, sea fish and salmon fishing within stone's throw. Apply—**M. R. SPRINGETT, Maple Bay, B.C., Canada.** (2228)

TO LET.

COMMODOUS and Centrally Situated NEW OFFICES, with lift, in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Ice House Street. Also in Canton House, No. 31, Shamonee, British Concession. For rent and further particulars apply to—**DAVID BASSOON & Co., Ltd., 6A, Des Vexes Road.** (2217)

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamonee, Canton. No. 67, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH. Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.** (228)

TO LET.

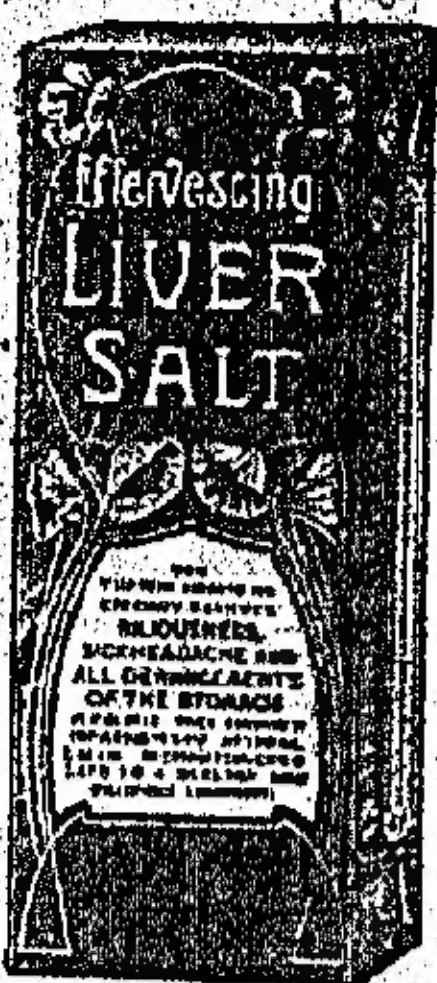
A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.** (2000)

TO LET.

WAI KEE. FLAG & SAILMAKER. No. 128, Des Vexes Road Central, Top Floor, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 1833. (2287)

INTIMATION

WATSON'S



A SAFE AND GENTLE

APERIENT

making a Pleasant, Cooling and

Refreshing Drink.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 18.

DEATH.

On the 1st August, P. A. LOADER, of Alex. Ross & Co., Hongkong. (2283)

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 2ND AUGUST, 1918.

THE LESSONS OF THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

THE CORONER'S inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the murder of Sergeant GLENDINNING at Tai O has raised again certain questions which demand the prompt and serious attention of the Government. Some of these questions are not new and it may be that they have received full consideration, but in that case the public is entitled to know what policy it is intended to pursue. The facts of the recent murder are simple. An Indian constable, charged at the Magistracy by Sergeant GLENDINNING with theft, was allowed, whilst on remand, to return to the station on this outlying island to collect his kit. Unfortunately, he was not placed under restraint of any kind—an omission to which the jury particularly draw attention—and, entering the charge-room where Sergeant GLENDINNING was sitting unsuspectingly at his desk, he shot him dead. The Sergeant's wife, who with her baby was in the station house at the time, luckily escaped injury by locking herself and the child in another room. The Indian constable, after committing the crime, deliberately set fire to the station-house, and finally put an end to his own life. Letters show that the murder was premeditated. The behaviour of the Indian and Chinese constables can only be described as deplorable. They had arms and ammunition at hand but scuttled away as soon as they heard a shot fired. Although the Jury found that there was no evidence of a conspiracy, such conduct calls for close investigation. Only one man throughout the whole of the tragic occurrence showed any vestige of a sense of duty, and that was the Chinese interpreter, whose action in attempting a rescue of Mrs. GLENDINNING and

her child is properly commended by both Coroner and jury. It is, however, with the means suggested by the jury for reducing the risk of similar outrages in the future that we wish to deal rather than with the extraordinary behaviour of the non-European members of the Police Force on this particular occasion. The tragedy has made us realise the helpless and hopeless position in which an isolated European police officer is placed in the event of trouble occurring at these outlying stations. The murder took place at 10.30 a.m. in the morning, but the news did not reach Hongkong until late in the afternoon, and it was to o'clock at night before an officer from the Central Station reached Tai O. The delay must have been even greater but for the fact that a Police launch, which visited Tai O every forty-eight hours, arrived in accordance with routine at 1.30 p.m. The only alternative was to send a man in a rowing-boat to Castle Peak—a distance of 14 or 15 miles—to telephone to Headquarters in Hongkong. It cannot be argued that if there had been telephonic or wireless communication between the island and Castle Peak or Victoria it would have saved Sergeant GLENDINNING's life, but it requires no great effort of the imagination to conceive circumstances in which such provision might avert disaster. It is obviously unfair and unreasonable to expect Police officers alone with their wives and families to face the risks of their calling—which risks, recent experience reminds us, are considerable—without doing everything practicable to give them at least a fighting chance when danger confronts them. Questions have been asked more than once in the Legislative Council on the subject of linking-up outlying stations and estimates of cost, we believe, have been prepared, but there the matter has ended. The jury's recommendation that there should be two European officers at least at all isolated stations is one which, we feel sure, will meet with general approval, but we fear that it is not possible to give effect to it at the present moment. It will be remembered that, in reply to the Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK, it was stated at the Legislative Council on February 21st this year that the number of the European Regular Police Force on duty in the Colony on February 4th was 102 as compared with 180 at the outbreak of war. It was stated that it was not possible now to recruit suitable men for the land police from the United Kingdom and that none were obtainable locally. This year two European police were killed in Gresson Street, one was killed at Wanchai, and now another has fallen at Tai O. To make up the shortage we have had recourse to certain make-shift arrangements. The Police Reserve, for example, was constituted for the special object of replacing members of the Regular Force seconded for active service, but, whilst the Reserve do work of undoubted value, they are as efficient as the men they replace. Formidable when acting together as an armed force, their age and physique are a serious handicap in many cases. Recently a number of men have been drawn from the garrison to fill the gaps in the ranks of the Police, but this measure was, of necessity, a temporary one. The position to-day is worse than when the Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK referred to it in the Council Chamber, for, after all the conferences and all the admissions, eight more stalwart and experienced members of the Regular Force were allowed to leave the Colony only a week or two ago, making a total of 69 all told. Every fit man who can be spared is needed at the front, but there are interests not less important than commercial interests to be safeguarded here and, in view of the increase in murders, robberies and piracies owing to the disturbed state of the adjacent provinces, it would be comforting to know that this fact is appreciated by those who are responsible for the peace, order and good government of the Colony.

One case of bubonic plague only was reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

Owing to the unavoidable delay due to bad weather, the sailing of the s.s. *Nanking* for Manila has been postponed to Saturday morning.

The fourth War Anniversary will be celebrated at the Sikh Temple next Sunday between 2 and 4 p.m. Subscriptions for Sikh wounded soldiers will be invited on this occasion.

As already announced, the services at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday next will be of a special character, it being the fourth anniversary of the declaration of war. H.E. the Governor has expressed his intention of being present at the 11 o'clock service, and so has H.E. Major-General Ventris. The collections at all the services will be for the Church Army Huts, of whose work the Prime Minister has spoken in the highest terms. It is interesting to learn that the diocese of Singapore has contributed the cost of ten of these huts (£200 each).

THE RECENT CHINESE APOLOGY IN COURT.

MAGISTRATE'S EXPLANATION OF THE INCIDENT. We have been requested to publish the following correspondence which has taken place between Messrs. Lo & Lo and the First Clerk to the Magistracy in reference to an incident which occurred in Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe's Court on June 11th:—

11th July, 1918.

SIR,—We have been consulted by Mr. Wan Lu with reference to a certain order made by his Worship Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe in the course of the hearing of the case *Re: Yu Hop Chan v. Kung On* on the 11th June, 1918, in which he was called as a witness.

We understand that our client was ordered to kneel on account of certain expressions he had used whilst giving his evidence, and we shall be glad if you will kindly ascertain from Mr. Wolfe whether he has any objection to letting us have a copy of such Order and, if it was put down on the depositions, whether he would let us have a copy of the depositions, for which we shall be glad to pay the usual charges. We have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servants, (Signed) LO & LO.

G. A. Woodcock, Esq., 1st Clerk and Magistrate, The Magistracy.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1918.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 11th inst., I am directed to inform you that you are mistaken in stating that Mr. Wolfe made the order suggested. Mr. Wolfe made no such order and none is included in the depositions. You will be supplied with a copy of the depositions if you desire it on payment of the usual charges. The depositions, however, contain no reference to the subject matter of your letter.—I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully, (Signed) F. A. WOODCOCK, Magistrate and First Clerk.

Messrs. Lo & Lo, Solicitors, etc.

17th July, 1918.

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 15th inst., from which we gathered that the Magistrate did not make any formal order in the matter and that no such order appears on the records.

We are instructed to enquire whether the Magistrate made any verbal order relating to, or arising out of, a certain expression which our client had made use of whilst giving evidence, and, if so, what was the verbal order made.—We have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servants, (Signed) LO & LO.

G. A. Woodcock, Esq., 1st Clerk and Magistrate, The Magistracy.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1918.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 17th inst., I am directed to inform you that your client, though called upon to apologize immediately after he had used the objectionable expression, did not do so—possibly because he did not know what to do. When he had finished giving his evidence he was thereupon invited by the Magistrate to apologize in a form understood by himself. The alternative to this apology would have been action taken under section 89 of the Magistrate's Ordinance.—I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully, (Signed) G. A. WOODCOCK, Magistrate and First Clerk.

Messrs. Lo & Lo, Solicitors, etc.

DEATH AND FUNERAL OF MR. P. A. LOADER.

The death occurred, early yesterday morning, from pneumonia, at the St. Paul's Hospital, Causeway Bay, of Mr. Percival A. Loader, motor engineering expert of Messrs. Alexander Ross & Co. The late Mr. Loader underwent an operation at the Peak Hospital three weeks ago, and his condition having improved, he returned to his residence. He had a relapse, however, and was removed to St. Paul's Hospital on Tuesday. He was progressing favourably on Wednesday morning, and every hope was entertained of his recovery. In the evening, however, he became worse, and, despite all medical efforts, he passed away at 4 a.m. yesterday, the direct cause of death being pneumonia.

The deceased had been in Hongkong with the firm for nearly eighteen months. Previously he was engaged in Government work at Baguio in the Philippines. He was thirty years of age, and leaves behind a widow to mourn his loss. The funeral took place yesterday evening in the Roman Catholic portion of the Cemetery at Happy Valley. It was attended by the members of the firm, and by the British section of the Hongkong Police Reserve, of which deceased was a member.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CHANG AND LUNG VISIT TIENTSIN.

Peking, July 31st.

Chang Cho-lam, the Tschun of Fung-tien, has arrived on Tientsin with 300 bodyguard troops.

General Lung Chi-kong has also gone to Tientsin, where large bodies of his recruits are waiting for shipment.

THE NEW SENATE.

The new Senate in Peking will be opened on August 16th. The Senators have already arrived at Peking.

JAPAN AND THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

The Chinese Minister in Japan has reported to Peking that the Japanese Government proposes to return the Boxer indemnity in order to help China to develop her industries.

It is reported that the other Powers, also, will follow Japan's example.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Chang Cho-lam, Tschun of Fung-tien, who has recently gone to Tientsin, intends to extend his military power in Chili, and to guard the election of the President.

The Tschuns' party has held a meeting in Tientsin to discuss the election of a new President.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

Canton, July 31st.

GUNBOAT RECAPTURED. The gunboat *Kwang On*, which was seized by the revolting troops in Heng-shan, has been recaptured by the Portuguese authorities of Macao, acting upon the request of the Canton authorities. The gunboat has now been handed back to the Canton authorities.

MORE OF LUNG'S TROOPS SURRENDER. It is reported that about two regiments of Lung's troops in Tsui-man (near Liuchow), who were formerly under Wong Chi-woong, the Defence Commissioner of Kweichow, have surrendered to Wong. These troops will be sent to attack Kweichow as soon as they are paid.

THE GUNBOAT "KWONG-HOI." It is reported that owing to delay in the payment of the purchase money, the sale of the gunboat *Kwong-hoi* has been cancelled. The gunboat has been re-armed and is being used to convey troops to Swatow. She will be sold again by public auction.

SWATOW REPORTS. Commander Chan Kwang-ming has reported that the cruisers *Tung-chai*, *Kin On*, *Ching On*, which are conveying over four regiments of northern troops to Fukien, arrived at Amoy on the 24th. Chan has requested the authorities to send aviators with their aeroplanes to Swatow for bombing purposes.

Canton, August 1st.

SUN YAT-SEN'S MOVEMENTS. A message from Shanghai states that Tong Shiu-yeo has returned to Shanghai specially to consult Dr. Sun Yat-sen on important matters. Sun, as it is said, has decided to go with Tong to Japan for consultation.

STRIKE IN KONGMOON. We are informed that all classes of native junks in Kongmoon have struck since the 30th ult. in protest against a heavy tax imposed upon them.

JAPANESE STATE STEELWORKS.

The net profit of the State Steelworks at Yawata for 1917 amounted to ¥45,600,000, showing an increase of no less than ¥25,000,000 over the estimates and of ¥16,600,000 over the net profit for the preceding year.

This enormous increase is due both to the advance in the value of iron and steel goods and to the abolition since September last of such business methods as produced the notorious scandals. In September, when the scandals first attracted the attention of the judicial authorities, the Steelworks raised the prices of iron and steel goods, which had been considerably lower than the market prices. While up to that time sales had been made exclusively to a few specially-appointed merchants, Mr. Shirani, the new President of the Steelworks, abolished the arrangement, and since May last sales have so far been made by tender. Such sales have so far been made on two occasions, and a third sale was to be held on July 18th, 19th and 20th, when about 20,000 tons of iron and steel goods were to be offered.

THE WAR.

HARD FIGHTING CONTINUES ON THE WESTERN FRONT: EXPERTS REGARD IT AS THE PRELUDE TO NEW GREAT BATTLE.

ENGLAND'S GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR.

Franco-Belgian front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

RAIDS AND PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

LONDON, July 31st.
2.05 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured prisoners in successful raids and patrol encounters in the neighbourhoods of Lens and Bethune and in the northern sector on our front.

We drove off raiders southward of La Bassée.

The enemy's artillery were active astride the Somme about the Morris and Kemmel sector.

AUSTRALIANS CAPTURE VILLAGE.

LONDON, July 30th.
10.50 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting last night, stated:—The Australian First Division patrols, who entered the German positions about Morris, successfully established themselves eastwards of the village, which they surrounded and captured, taking 109 prisoners, a number of trench-mortars and machine-guns.

Our casualties were remarkably light.

Our patrols captured prisoners in the Niéppe Forest sector.

There was hostile artillery firing on our new positions at Morris.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

Despite a mist we dropped 11 tons of bombs on dumps and billets.

We destroyed 14 aeroplanes. Two British machines are missing.

Night, we bombed Bnyne and Bapume. All our machines returned.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

GUARDS CHAGRINED AT LOSS OF SERGIEY.

LONDON, July 31st.
4.15 a.m.

Reuters Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing on Tuesday afternoon, stated:—There was ceaseless fighting on the American front yesterday, in which little actual progress was possible, the enemy resisting in the most determined fashion, and bringing up fresh troops, but though this delayed us for a day the enemy is not likely to stand on this side of the Vesle.

The enemy's machine-gunning severely ceased the whole of yesterday. It was plain the Guards Divisions were bitterly chagrined at the loss of Sergiey the previous evening after making it four times. Therefore it was not surprising when they reattacked at dawn, supported by gunfire, which compelled the defenders of Sergiey to withdraw across the river.

The enemy was permitted a few unpleasant hours' occupation of the place, after which an American attack drove out the Guards, who, apparently, were shaken, for few remained to face the bayonet.

AMERICAN TROOPS' ASTOUNDING PERFORMANCE.

Then the attack developed at Seringes, which the enemy held in great strength with machine-gun nests on either side of the village. The Americans formed up on the open ground south of the Ourcq, which was swept by a terrible fire; yet they advanced most steadily and forded the river as on parade. It was an astounding performance for troops so recently "blooded." The men steadily climbed the slopes and silenced successively the German machine-gun nests and went on to the top of the hill and stormed the village. A fierce fight ensued, and there

was no asking or giving quarter. The enemy was stout-hearted, and very few fled to the forest of Nesles. The remainder were buried in the village.

The final success of the day was the capture of the hill above Sergiey and the reestablishing of our line.

The forest of Nesles, lying right ahead of our advance, will take some clearing. The prisoners state that the most elaborate preparations were made to hold it.

The enemy is still retreating, but it is plain there is slow work before us.

ENEMY'S ENORMOUS LOSSES IN MUNITIONS.

Butte-de-Chalmont has been the centre of the enemy's resistance on the west of the salient. Its capture by the Allies brings the much-needed assistance to the flank of the American line at Seringes. It will be certainly costly to take the forest of Nesles, but there are alternative possibilities in the open ground west of the railway now that Butte-de-Chalmont is in our hands. Against that must be set the fact that the Germans still hold both flanks of the salient.

It is still impossible to estimate the enemy's enormous losses in munitions. The forest and roads are bordered with shells for miles, and dumps covering acres piled to the height of a man have been discovered.

BRITISH BRILLIANTLY STORM HEIGHTS.

LONDON, July 31st.
7.35 a.m.

Correspondents with the French Armies state that the attack on the front at Outchyle-Chateau and on Grand Rozoy and Butte-de-Chalmont was carried out by British and French divisions. The British, according to a French Staff officer, bore the hardest part of the work and fought brilliantly, storming the line of heights beyond Rozoy and advancing on the open ground sloping gradually to the enemy's positions through a terrific fire.

ENEMY'S CONTINUOUS LINE OF RESISTANCE.

PARIS, July 31st.

A semi-official report states the Allies north of the Marne are no longer facing isolated rearguards, but a continuous line of resistance defended by considerable forces. Five fresh enemy divisions were identified yesterday, including some of the best. The enemy undoubtedly is busily reorganising in the rear, and has not lost hope of revenge either on this front or elsewhere.

PRELUDE TO NEW GREAT BATTLE.

PARIS, July 31st.

Experts agree that the present hard fighting is merely a prelude to a new great battle. The enemy is striving most desperately to consolidate his front on both wings.

EARLIER CABLES.

SLIGHT ENEMY ADVANCE.

PARIS, July 31st.

A communiqué states:—On the right bank of the Ourcq we advanced to the north-east of Fere-en-Tardenois.

In the region of Sergiey our gains were maintained, despite an enemy counter-attack.

South-west of Rheims the enemy counter-attacked on both sides of Sainte Euphrasie, resulting in only a slight enemy advance west of Sainte Euphrasie. All attempts to capture this village failed.

AMERICANS REPULSE COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, July 31st.
4.15 a.m.

An American official report states:—We repulsed counter-attacks, after severe fighting, on the Ourcq, and improved our position.

FOCH MAY FORCE A DECISION.

AMSTERDAM, July 31st.

The *Westfaelische Zeitung's* expert is of opinion that Generalissimo Foch will renew his attacks with the object of forcing a decision.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RAIDS ON GERMAN TOWNS.

LONDON, July 30th.

The Air Ministry announced:—On the night of July 29th we attacked railway stations at Offenburg, Rastatt and Baden. We also attacked Stuttgart and Södingen. We bombed and machine-gunned three aerodromes and numerous ground targets.

We also bombed the railway station at Offenburg to-day, with good results.

We shot down three aeroplanes and one other uncontrollable. One British machine is missing.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHOLERA IN PETROGRAD.

AMSTERDAM, July 31st.

A message has been received from Kovno that the cholera in Petrograd is continually increasing. One hundred and seventy cases were recorded on July 29th and 209 on July 31st.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 31st.

The silver market is quiet.

EARLIER CABLES.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF FOOD PRODUCTION.

LONDON, July 30th.

The Press Bureau states:—Sir Charles Fielding has been appointed Director-General of Food Production.

BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY MARKED PROGRESS DURING THE WAR.

LONDON, July 30th.

Mr. W. F. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, in a speech at Kew, said that out of 7,500,000 soldiers contributed by the Empire the British Isles had supplied 75 per cent., including 4,500,000 from England alone. The tonnage of the British Navy is now over 6,000,000 compared with 4,000,000 in August, 1914, and the personnel 420,000 compared with 145,000. A fleet of 567 steamers is continually employed carrying troops and stores to the Armies in France and in the East.

BRIBES TO BELGIANS.

GERMAN HYPOCRISY.

General Gillain, Chief of Staff of the Belgian army, recently received a representative of the Havis Agency at General Army Headquarters, to whom he made the following statement:—

For four years the Belgian soldiers have been killed, separated from their wives and families, without news of those who are dear to them, knowing full well how hard and distressing must be their existence. They are, moreover, the unceasing object of the treacherous agitations and hateful machinations of the detested Germans. In spite of all, however, their moral remains unimpaired and their confidence in the future is unbounded. Having exhausted every means of attempting to detach them from their duty the Germans have tried to exploit the family sentiment which vibrates so intensely in their breasts. Letters are thrown into the Belgian trenches saying: "Give up fighting; go home to your wives and children. The war will be over and you will be happy."

Belgian prisoners are taken to their families and allowed for a few moments to abandon themselves to outbursts of joy on finding their own again. Photographs of these meetings are then taken, and numerous copies are distributed in the Belgian lines. These are the temptations to which they are constantly subjected. They resist by their simple and robust common-sense. The Belgian will never publish abroad what the German makes him suffer. The memory of these atrocities and crimes will, however, remain ineffaceable in his mind. "Never forget," the French troops say. "Always hate," that of the Belgian. "Always hate," the spirit of your soldiers, who still say at Verdun "They shall not pass," is the spirit of the Belgian Army.

THE SITUATION IN SIBERIA EARLY ALLIED HELP WANTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VLADIVOSTOK, July 22nd.

The Czechoslovaks occupied Spasska and Eigenieffka on the 10th and on the 17th reached Botalka river, where 2,000 Austro-Germans withdrew and 3,000 Bolsheviks fled, leaving their arms behind. They intend to resist near Ussuri, with headquarters at Yeman. Bolsheviks armoured motor cars are under orders to destroy bridges near Pofis.

Newly taken prisoners state that the Austrians and Germans are employed as gunners and telephonists.

HARBIN, July 22nd.

Largely owing to the pressure of the enemy's cavalry, General Simionov has fallen back to Manchuria station. His left flank is now inside the Chinese border. Two thousand refugees, of the 7,000 General Simionov is sheltering, have been sent back to Harbin, where the barracks afford accommodation, thereby releasing the railway cars in which the refugees were formerly housed.

Though not critical, the situation calls for early Allied reinforcements, which the Japanese are in a position to supply with the troops at present available at Changchun. Reports from various sources indicate the probable advent of Allied troops in Siberia, thus relieving the feeling in border centres, while the important question of the Chief Command is being widely discussed. Opinion generally favours a distinguished Russian, French or British General familiar with up-to-date, modern fighting, as opposed to one with a prehistoric or peacetime record, however brilliant, for the Austro-German forces are displaying intimate knowledge of the latest tactics and methods of fighting.

As the time during which operations in Russia will be possible is limited to a few months, this question is urgent, and if a Russian or French General is not speedily available it is hoped that the Allies will recognize the facility with which a distinguished British General could be furnished from Egypt.

Documents found on Magyar prisoners show that the Kaiser has ordered the former prisoners to consider the Siberian as important as other fronts, and to serve the Fatherland there as Austrians and Germans elsewhere are doing, after which they will be suitably rewarded.

GENERAL HORVATH'S INFLUENCE.

General Horvath is steadily gaining influence in Russian circles, winning over delegates of parties in various centres largely owing to his earnest assertions, first, of his readiness to carry on under an Allied supervisory commission which he hopes will be appointed; secondly, his desire to co-operate with the Czechoslovaks in forwarding Allied and Russian interests; thirdly, his wish to hand over his post immediately a suitable successor is found; and, finally, his willingness to include in his Government representation all parties desiring to adopt a broad platform promoting the Allied and Russian cause against the Central Powers. Liberto Reuter's representative has failed to find a prominent foreigner in this region who was not convinced that General Horvath is the Russian leader at present in sight.

A COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

PEKING, July 23rd.

The Russian Legation has received a telegram from the Siberian Government at Omsk, dated July 23rd, stating that after the overthrow of the Bolsheviks in Western Siberia the Commissioners of the Provisional Siberian Government found themselves faced by the necessity of taking important decisions. "The co-operation of the Czechoslovaks and the presence of numerous German prisoners-of-war in the hands of the Bolshevik troops require immediate contact with the Allies. On the other hand, the Siberian Government is meeting with determined opposition from conservative quarters and from the commercial and industrial classes, whose activities are undermining its position in the eyes of the population. Therefore, the members of the Siberian Government at present assembled at Omsk have decided to assume supreme authority in Siberia, which will be vested in a Council of Ministers constituted at Omsk pending the arrival of all the members of the Siberian Government. In the interests of the Siberian people and the very existence of the Siberian Government, the Council of Ministers at Omsk request the Vladivostok members of the Siberian Government to declare their approval of this measure." The telegram is signed by Vologodsky, Krutovsky, Patuhinsky, Mihalov and Shatilov.

Another telegram signed by the President of the Council of Ministers at Omsk announces the publication of an address to the nation of Siberia concerning their self-government and the declaration communicated to the Powers, proclaiming the independence of Siberia. Orders have been issued by the Council annulling the Bolshevik decrees, closing the Soviets, restoring the Siberian Duma, and resuming land to the owners pending a solution of the agrarian question by the Constituent Assembly. The telegram adds that all these measures are dictated by urgent needs and dominating public opinion.

DECIMAL COINAGE THE SOVEREIGN STANDARD.

In the House of Lords on June 4th, Lord Southwark moved the second reading of the Coinage (Decimal System) Bill, which he said was framed to amend the Coinage Acts, 1870 and 1891, and to sanction a decimal system of coinage. The principle of the bill had been agreed to by the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, which represented some 120 chambers of commerce, by the Institute of Bankers, the Decimal Association, and many other important bodies. Nearly every country outside the British Empire employed some system of decimal coinage. This was one of the most urgent commercial questions that had to be dealt with, and, further, it should be considered during the war, and not be regarded as an "after-the-war" subject. Under the bill it was not proposed to make any change in our coinage down to sixpence, but an alteration would be made in the denominations below that sum.

Lord Leverhulme, in moving the rejection of the bill, said it was purely and simply the bill of the Institute of Bankers. As for the chambers of commerce, they had been influenced by the fact that the Institute of Bankers had adopted and supported the Bill. He would like to know if bankers overseas had had an opportunity of expressing an opinion. He did not oppose the principle of decimal coinage. Trade and commerce had been seriously hampered by our present basis of coinage. But he opposed the method by which it was proposed to make the sovereign our unit, and divide it into a thousand or a million parts. It seemed a strange proposal to detract the penny, which had its place in this country for twelve centuries, and instead in its place the parvenu sovereign, which we had known for scarcely more than a century. (Laughter.) The basis of our international finance rested on our reputation and honesty and integrity. Our word was our bond, and our agreements were not scraps of paper. The British position in international finance had rested not on the sovereign any more than it previously rested on the guinea, but on our character for financial honesty. We did not want to make an established currency of the sovereign, which on its merits was much too large and high a unit. If we wished to make a change in our coinage system, it could only be done by building up a decimal system on more scientific and convenient lines, which would be more in consonance with the habits, wants, and usages of the great masses of the people. The system should be founded not on the sovereign, but on the British halfpenny, which had been in use for more than twelve centuries. If we adopted the bill, and asked our foreign customers to divide the sovereign into 1,000 parts, we should be asking them to adopt a new and unknown unit, and should put a tax on our business relations and good will towards them.

GOVERNMENT AND THE BILL.

Lord Hylton said many of the keenest intellects of the last century were advocates of some change as that which was now proposed. A few years ago the late Lord Kelvin argued in that House that if the metric system of weights and measures was introduced in this country, combined with a decimal coinage, the course of elementary instruction would be shortened by two years. A feeling in favour of decimalising the currency had been growing during the last few years. He was not prepared to deny that if decimal coinage was adopted, for many reasons the pound standard would perhaps be preferable. But the Government was not altogether prepared to accept the argument that this was the most favourable time to introduce such a change. Lord Southwark might be entitled to say that the man who worked with his head was in favour of some change as the bill proposed. It would, generally speaking, be convenient to bankers, merchants, and large business firms. There was no evidence that the matter had been in any way considered by representatives of labour or by retail traders. In the opinion of the Treasury, for purposes of retail trade and the payment of wages, it was doubtful whether shillings and pence were not superior to decimal coinage. In order to bring the bill into operation, it would be necessary to accumulate certain silver pieces, an operation that was quite impossible during the war. The resources of the Mint were now overtaxed, whilst copper was required for very different purposes at the present time, and the same objections applied to nickel. Physical difficulties made any change impossible now, and would possibly do so for some time after the war. The Government could not support the bill, but if there was any general feeling in favour of appointing a joint committee of both Houses to deal with it, there would be no obstacle placed in the way.

Viscount Haldane doubted whether the appointment of a joint committee of both Houses was the best course to take. The present system of coinage was out of the fashion, and as to the unpopularity of changes he thought the public took to new things and assimilated them much more rapidly than we had been in the habit of supposing.

Lord Swaythling did not think the bill could be put into force until after the war. The advantages of the decimal currency were without question. Whilst he was in favour of the decimal unit, he also favoured the dollar unit, and would like to see the sovereign regarded as five dollars. He believed the purchasing power of a four-mil piece would practically remain the same as one penny at the present time, and that the result would be advantageous to the working classes. The loss would perhaps fall on newspaper proprietors, and that was one reason why newspapers, in past years had always opposed a change in the currency.

Lord Muir Macleod considered that very strong argument in favour of the course proposed by Lord Southwark. It was clearly a matter for the consideration of the Committee which had been suggested.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

DIAMONDS IN IRON. POSSIBILITY OF GEMS BY MANUFACTURE.

Real diamonds, artificially made, were shown recently at the Institute of Civil Engineers, where Sir Charles Parsons, of turbine fame, read a paper on experiments which showed that diamonds exist in iron.

The diamonds were few and small, and it was stated that they were produced at enormous cost compared with Bond-street prices for South-African diamonds. Only the resources of the largest engineering works in the world made the experiments possible.

It is believed that with the advance of chemistry and electrical engineering it may one day be cheaper to make diamonds than dig for them.

Sir Charles Parsons showed that diamonds exist in iron in the proportion of one in 20,000 parts of weight, compared with one in 5,400,000 in the blue clay, which is the average yield of the De Beers mines.

Diamonds in variable quantity, he added, might be produced at a pressure equal to that exerted two miles below the earth's surface, a heat of about 700 degrees Centigrade, and comparatively moderate pressure being essential in the process. He demonstrated that the fundamental matter in diamond manufacture is the concentration of gases.

SOLDIER RECOVERS HIS SIGHT.

A WONDERFUL OPERATION.

Thomas Skehill, "the blind soldier poet" of Australia, whose experience has largely paralleled Kipling's poignant tragedy in the "Light that Failed," has recovered his sight after an extraordinary operation. And as an inspiring sequel to the story of his recovery, the Anzac hero has announced his intention of going back to the trenches.

It was in the fierce fighting before Gallipoli in 1915 that Skehill, a signaller in the Anzac forces, was instantly blinded by the blast of an exploding shell. Inexplicated for further fighting, he sought to preach the gospel of the Allied effort from the lecture platform and through the Press in Australia. His speeches were instrumental in rallying hosts of Australia's man-power to the colours, and his verses published under the title of "Soldier's Songs of Anzac" caused him to become known as "the Blind Soldier-Poet." He recently went to America for a series of lectures. His first addresses in San Francisco were heard by more than 150,000 people, and he met with similar successes in many other parts of the country. At Washington a specialist found that the eyeballs at the base of Skehill's neck had been dislocated in three places, presumably by the shock that had blinded him. A very delicate osteopathic operation was undertaken, and as the vertebrae were slipped back into position sight returned to the soldier's eyes. Joy at his sudden recovery nearly unhinged his mind, and his condition became so acute that he was kept in restraint for a few days until he completely regained his mental poise. Now he is trying to rejoin his Anzac comrades in the trenches overseas.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, in opposing the bill, said the Committee over which he presided gave considerable attention to the matter. The Committee was practically unanimous in considering that at the time of social and financial difficulty through which we were passing it would be extremely inexpedient to add to the financial confusion by introducing such a change. If the pound were decimalised, it would simplify calculations for those who kept large accounts, but it would enormously complicate them for those engaged in retail trade. The bill actually proposed six new coins below the value of twopenny halfpenny. There was a case for further inquiry in all its aspects before passing this bill. He would prefer a scheme that would hold out some hope of bringing within its bounds the whole of the British Empire, and perhaps the whole of the English-speaking race.

DEBATE ADJOURNED.

The Earl of Crawford thought great caution should be observed in making any alterations in the present system of currency. He had a great respect, and he might almost say affection, for the pound sterling, upon which foundation our currency should be based, and he was of opinion that the sovereign would not be dethroned without a tremendous struggle for its existence. He saw no particular virtue in decimalisation in itself, and certainly no inherent sanctity was attached to it. Personally, he would be rather reluctant to agree to a second reading of the bill with a view to making it a reference to an inquiry to be set up. There was no desire on the part of the Government that this bill should be considered by a Committee to the exclusion of other bills, and he therefore recommended that it should be either withdrawn or postponed.

Lord Emmott, in moving the adjournment of the debate, agreed that if a committee were appointed it ought not to be confined to members of the two Houses of Parliament.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said he understood that if the debate were adjourned the Government would make it their business to institute an inquiry into the whole of the scheme, including the scheme embodied in Lord Southwark's proposal. If that were the understanding he would vote for the adjournment.

Lord Jocoy argued that all the commercial classes were in favour of the principle of the bill, which could not be delayed without injury to trade. Whether the bill before their lordships were passed or not, he believed it would not be long before such a measure became the law of the country.

The motion for the adjournment of the debate was carried without a division.

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BATHS AT THE FRONT.

[BY LIEUT. H. S. M. STURGES.]

It is popularly supposed that no true Englishman can do without his "cold tub" every morning. Speaking for myself, I feel almost ashamed to admit that, while I certainly enjoy my morning bath, I do not insist that the water therein shall be cold. But war has the most disturbing effect on one's most cherished institutions. I spent six weeks in France before I had a proper bath, hot or cold. Never have I been without a bath so long; for war is a very dirty business. In spite of every disadvantage the British soldier contrives to keep remarkably clean. Trench life is the filthiest form of existence it is possible to imagine. The soldier's world is bounded by mud. It spreads itself over his clothing, dikes up his rifle and barrow, his food. At the same time it generally happens that water is scarce and precious as champagne. A single mugful of water once served me for washing, shaving, and cleaning of teeth.

Behind the line where water is more plentiful the mud of the trenches has short-shrift. In the early morning every pump is the centre of attraction. Strange and wonderful utensils are produced to assist in the operations. Buckets are scarce and seldom to be had, but biscuit tins, mess tins, pie dishes, and tin hats make admirable substitutes.

The British soldier's mission for cleanliness makes a great demand upon the water supply of the country, and the inhabitants live in no little fear of a drought. So much so that on one occasion, when a battalion arrived at a small French village overnight, it was found the next morning that the handle of every pump in the place had mysteriously disappeared. After some discussion a compromise was effected and the missing handles reappeared.

My first bath at the front was somewhat unpremeditated and was in consequence not appreciated by me as it might have been. It took place behind the breastworks which formed the third line of defence in a region of swamp known as Festubert. It was early morning in midwinter. The ground was treacherous and full of shell holes. I slipped and fell headlong into a deep crater filled to the brim with ice-cold water. I struggled out, and disdaining the vulgar amusement of everyone present, retired to my dugout, somewhat damped and chilled in mind and body.

It was a week or two later that I made the acquaintance of the divisional bath. Each division in France has its own bath and arrangements are made whereby each unit of the division may take its turn at the bath, being withdrawn from the trenches. The particular bath which I am about to describe was fitted up in what had once been a barn, now partitioned off and adapted generally to its new capacity.

We were first ushered into a room with a brazier in the middle of the floor and a bench running round the walls. There we divested ourselves of our clothing and handed it over with the exception of boots and uniform, to the attendant—a Scot—who gave us in exchange a fresh outfit, not new, but clean and disinfected since last worn.

Armed with a towel and a piece of soap we passed on into the bath room proper. The furniture of this room was ample in the extreme. It consisted of duckboards to protect bare feet from the cold stone floor, and of a small pipe suspended horizontally from the ceiling. At intervals in the pipe were small sprays with tiny holes. Beneath these sprays we grouped ourselves, and a man outside on a given signal began to pump up the water. The volume of water was very small, and it was disseminated to such an extent by the sprays that it reached our persons almost in the form of steam. But it was hot and the time allowance was liberal. We scarcely recognised one another afterwards, the change in our complexions was quite startling. It was certainly a primitive sort of bath, but it made us clean.

Some divisional baths which I subsequently enjoyed were on a more sumptuous scale than the one described above; there were yet more primitive. There was the establishment at Bethune, for instance, a permanent affair situated in the basement of one of the more superior hotels de Joues files. There was the travelling bath—a boiler on wheels with pipes and sprays complete—which toured the country, ready with a screen of sackcloth to set up shop in any place at any moment. At one place which boasted of a good water supply, big tanks were provided filled with hot water and capable of accommodating three or four men apiece. Each one of these baths was a laundry in itself, and a clean set of underclothes was always forthcoming when required.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

MASSACRES IN RUSSIA.

HORRORS OF THE GERMAN INVASION.

PROTEST TO BERLIN.

A reign of terror, equalled only by the conditions existing in Belgium in 1914, has been established by the invader in Russia. The protest of the Russian Government printed below is one of the most damning exposures of Prussian methods the war has produced.

In the course of a long and detailed statement addressed to the German Foreign Office, the Russian Government says:—

"Many trustworthy eye-witnesses inform us, producing also documentary evidence, of the terrible position of the peaceful population of the occupied regions of White Russia along the line of demarcation—of violence, of pogroms, of tortures, of executions; and of savage methods of dealing with the working classes, as well as of the plundering and burning of Russian villages by German detachments. Special mention in this respect is necessary with respect to the Police Legions."

The report goes on to give definite instances of robbery, the plunder of banks, farms, etc., cattle which belonged to the peasants being taken away and given to the landlords in several villages. Hundreds of peasants were killed by Cossacks and the villages laid in ruins.

FLOODED AND HANGED.

"In Khatiki, Omali, and other villages peasants, women and children who endeavored to escape from the fires were pursued by Uhlans, cut into pieces with swords, and flogged with whips. In one village an old Jew was first flogged and then hanged in the presence of all the villagers. After having been plundered the villages were set fire to. All persons suspected of belonging to the Bolsheviks and those who were in military uniforms were shot on the spot. Thousands of arrests have been made, and all are detained under the most terrible conditions. They are flogged, and many of them have been shot for attempts to escape."

"Uhlans punitive detachments," the statement continues, "are raiding villages, plundering, killing, and are returning singing songs of victory, with blood-stained whips and clothes. The towns are cut off from the outside world, and is wholly given over to the plundering hands of the Polish legions." At Minsk arrested men are being sent in their thousands to the West. Thousands of families have been robbed of their supporters, and are without any means of subsistence. The People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs believes that all these acts have taken place without knowledge and against the instructions of the German Government, and suggests the formation of mixed commissions.

CHILDREN OF 12 SHOT.

In Finland, it is stated, arrests of Russians *en masse* have taken place. Even twelve-year-old children have been shot.

At Viborg one witness saw 200 corpses, in the majority of cases Russian officers and mere schoolboys. The wife of Lieut. Colonel Vyssokikh, who was killed, told a witness that she saw how the Russians who were to be executed were put in rows and killed by machine-gun fire. According to other witnesses, in two days more than 600 were executed. After the capture of Viborg by the White Guards, a group of arrested Russian subjects, in all about 200 persons, among them women and children, were condemned to death, put against the wall and shot by machine-guns. The wounded were killed with rifles and bayonets. A real extermination of the Russian population took place, without distinction as to age or sex. There were exterminated officers, old men, women, school children, and children generally, all Russians. One witness saw corpses of Russians to the number approximately of 500. The corpses have been mutilated in such a manner as to be unrecognisable.

In view of the fact that the responsibility lies with the German Government, the statement concludes, the People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs expects that the German Government will agree to the formation of a mixed Commission for a careful investigation of all the facts.

Judged by peace-time standards the bath at the front cannot exactly be called luxurious, but when we came from the filth of the trenches to one of those baths in France we revelled in it as we had never revelled in the clean white bath of porcelain with its gleaming taps at home.

ALONE IN A BLACK'S CAMP.

THE LIFE TRAGEDY OF A YOUNG GIRL MISSIONARY.

The following extraordinary story recently appeared in the *Sunday Times* (Sydney):—

A grave miscarriage of missionary method is presented in the marriage of a well-educated and accomplished white girl religious enthusiast with a half-caste aborigine on a mission settlement in N.S.W. 500 miles from Sydney. There is, of course, no legal impediment to the marriage of a white woman and a half-caste man, and, if it were not that there is a certain social degradation of the woman, with no probability of the social elevation of the man, there would be no call for comment on the position set up in the specific case, that will have to be considered by the proper authority.

In brief, the facts leading up to the ill-assorted mating of the refined white woman and the illiterate and uncultivated semi-aborigine are these: Under the authority of a privately-conducted missionary system, with headquarters in a suburb of Sydney, a girl (now about 22 years of age) was sent to a far-out mission camp in which, at the time of her arrival, was another white woman missionary. Official information is to the effect that these women (one of whom left the place) were the only white inhabitants of the camp of the blacks. They lived in a degrading environment, with a people naturally nomadic, and resentful of disciplinary methods, and the result of this association was, in the case of one of the girls, just what might have been expected. She was alone, and—married a half-caste.

A WHITE PERSECUTOR.

The trouble with her coloured charges was not her only burden. It is stated that among visitors to the camp was a white man—allied to be of good social standing in the district—and his attitude to the girl was that of one who regarded a white woman in a black's camp as a "gin," and to be treated with just the lack of respect that he and his kind show to some of the natives. On one occasion, at least, the missionary had to invoke the assistance of the blacks for her protection against the white assailant of her virtue.

Apparently she had no idea of the kind of place to which she would be attached, and it does not appear that she was told by the management of the establishment from which she was sent that she would have to live with the blacks—like the blacks.

There does not appear to have been any provision for her personal needs, no provision for her supply of clean white woman's food. She had to go into the bush to gather wood for cooking purposes. She was left in the camp of the blacks at night—every night, after the other white woman left. Near the camp was a hotel, and part of the self-imposed duty of the missionary was to go to this place at night and bring back those of the men who were drinking or were drunk there. On her horseback trips to the town (nearly 40 miles distant) her sole companion was a man from the blacks' settlement. It has been stated (and this is a matter which will have to be inquired into) that on one of these journeys she was thrown from her horse and sustained an injury which has affected her mentality. Her position at this time will have to be imagined. It cannot be indicated here more than by saying that she was in the case of the aborigines—men and women.

MINISTERS REFUSE TO MARRY.

There is no information as to her wedding by the half-caste who is now her husband. It is stated, in a letter from the priest who married them, that the girl was infatuated with the man. The priest gives this as his reason for marrying the couple—after ministers of other religious denominations had refused to do so. Here it is that one stands aghast at the situation. A refined and educated girl of 22 years is the companion of an ignorant nomad of the aborigines' settlement in a request that an ordained minister of religion shall marry them. The ministers, we must take it, knew she was the missionary from the settlement and, therefore, a member of the profession they followed. But beyond refusing to marry her to the half-caste, they did not make any attempt to protect her from the sure consequences of her social lapse.

The priest who united them seems to have been actuated by a desire to protect her, as far as he could, by giving her a husband. Had he persisted in the refusal to marry them, there would, he thinks, have been no marriage, but the man and woman would not have been kept apart.

"We have it that the girl (whose people are in another State) is well contented. Of her male relatives, over seventy are in khaki, and her family is one of the oldest in Australia. It does not appear that the missionary society (said to be a breakaway from the older establishments of the State) obtained the consent of her guardian before embarking her on a career for which she was not suited. There is nothing to show that inquiries as to her physical fitness for the work were made. Nor does it appear that there were any remittances of money either by way of salary, or for the purchase of necessities."

What does appear is that this young enthusiast was sent to the wilds as nominal mistress in charge of a number of partly-civilised males, and left to work out their salvation.

"WE ARE MAKING INQUIRIES."

The chiefs of the mission, a man and a woman whose names appear on the papers of the establishment, live in a very comfortable house in a suburb of the city. At the time of the visit of a representative of the *Sunday Times* a few

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

ACROSS THE MARNE.

THE GERMAN DEFEAT.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, June 5th.

The attempt made by the Germans to cross the Marne at Jaulgonne was more serious than appeared from the first reports received. Opposite Jaulgonne, on the south bank of the river, is the village of Marilly-Vareignes, a station on the Paris-Chalons main line, which at this point emerges from the Marilly tunnel and runs along the valley a few hundred yards from the bank of the river. The enemy passed over the Marne by means of a very light ladder bridge, only just wide enough to allow two men, at most, to cross abreast. Twenty-two of these bridges were thrown across the river. Four of them were destroyed by our artillery. Over those remaining the Germans threw a battalion belonging to the 175th Prussian Regiment on to the south bank. This force advanced immediately upon the railway and installed a party of a hundred men with six machine-guns in a tunnel, while the rest of the battalion spread out along the line, finding excellent cover from our fire behind the railway embankment and in the tunnel itself. It was decided, on our side, that the enemy should be thrown back across the river at all costs, and this operation was carried out on Sunday night.

A small force of dismounted dragoons, supported by an American machine-gun party, therefore attacked the station in front, while the infantry, working along the valley from the front, were to take the Germans in the rear. The remainder of the infantry battalion was to remain in support. The frontal attack, however, was brought to a halt by the fact that machine-guns in the station, and it was at this moment that the American machine-guns were able to intervene, with the happiest results. They opened fire on the Germans in the station, and occupied the attention of the enemy machine-guns, while the French infantry were working round from the right in the rear of the railway. When the machine-gun duel between the Americans and the Germans was at its height, the Germans suddenly discovered that the French had got behind them, and had attacked and captured the main centre of resistance which was protecting their bridge-head.

A general bolt to the river then ensued, the Germans hoping to regain the further bank before the French could seize the bridges. The German officers were the first to lead the flight. The French already held the bridges, and only a few of the enemy ultimately succeeded in reaching the opposite bank. Some German officers plunged into the river and swam across, whilst a few of the men got over in a couple of pontoons which were moored to the river bank. The rest of the battalion were either killed or captured. Their machine-guns as well as other material fell into our hands.

The enemy losses in the machine-gun battle with the Americans for the Chateau-Thierry bridge were also particularly heavy. Over a thousand German dead were left lying along the bank of the river and in the streets leading down to the Marne. During the three days of fighting in the town two American machine-gun companies fired some tens of thousands of rounds of ammunition. The Havas correspondent, describing the above fight, says:—

"Some hundreds of prisoners whom we took are all unanimous in declaring that they were shamefully abandoned by their officers the moment our attack was launched. Moreover, since their bitter experience on this occasion, the Germans have refrained from making any further attempt to cross the Marne."

particularly happy and healthy-looking youngsters were playing on the lawn in front. There are all the evidences of prosperity in the well-kept grounds and house of the head of the mission. Unfortunately he was absent. It was stated that he had gone to the camp of the aborigines to make inquiries.

In reply to the suggestion that these might have been made before the girl missionary had been thrown into the arms of the half-caste aborigine, the woman said that they—she and husband—knew nothing of the situation of the girl until the day before the wedding. Quick to anticipate the purpose of the visit of our representative, she continued: "You haven't got the facts." She had no facts to present. She did not even know where the girl and her half-aborigine husband had gone after their marriage, and it was not worth-while telling her that the honeymoon was spent in the camp of the blacks, and that next morning the wedded pair left for a nearby town.

So far the only reply to an indignant complaint by a friend of the girl's family in Sydney, is a letter from the secretary of the mission, "expressing his sympathy in the very regrettable circumstances that have arisen."

NOW THIS MISSION WORKS.

In a pamphlet issued by the society it is stated: "The work of the mission is carried on at any aboriginal settlement by missionaries sent forth by the Holy Spirit. No fixed or any remuneration is guaranteed, the missionaries being expected to depend entirely upon God for the supply of all their needs. All temporal and financial needs of the mission are sought at the hands of the Lord in prayer, no money or goods being asked for from man."

An adjoining paragraph in the pamphlet mentions in black type, however, the address to which contributions may be sent.

These are the conditions under which several other young girls have been sent alone to other aboriginal settlements in the back country, and it is surely high time steps were taken by the authorities to insist on better provision being made for their welfare and protection.

This article may be fittingly concluded by quoting a sentence from a conspicuous panel on the front page of one of the mission pamphlets:—

"When men have done their worst, and finished, it is time for God to begin."

CALMNESS!

WHAT IT HAS DONE AND UNDONE DURING WAR.

A TWO-EDGED SWORD.

Be calm! Be calm! Be calm!
It's the text of every publicist and orator, from the Prime Minister down through Messrs. Hogge and Pringle, to the mushroom military critics who bear the nation's strategy on their enger shoulders.

Be calm!
And the people—the forty-five millions—peer about in their moments of relaxation for the shuddering spectre of panic. And, not having access to platform or Press, wonder in silence at the un-British fears of those who have.

"Calmness!" It was calmness exposed Britain's bare breast to a mailed foe. Calmness delayed conscription, turned the rhetoric of a Prime Minister early in the war against the exploitation of an aggressive instinct, nullified the blockade, lost Serbia, indulged Constantine to the verge of disaster, postponed the comb-out that would have held the Somme and Arras against all Germany could muster.

THE CRIMES OF CALMNESS.

"Darkness and composite" were to be our shields against Zeppelins. "Wait and see" was a Government's shibboleth. Forty-five months of calmness opened the gates to strikes, slacking, hoarding, profiteering, extravagance, and selfishness, the chronic imperturbability of a nation that trusts to its reserves—calmness and nothing else. It is a war bonus to luxury trades and amusements, to shop stewards of the agitating brand. It exempts billiard players on the sixth day of retreat. On the sixteenth it protects the enemy alien walking our streets, operating our businesses, living in prohibited areas. On the twenty-sixth it drowns the panting breaths at Bailleul in the petty wrangling of an ineffectual House of Commons.

Calmness eats three eggs for breakfast because meat is rationed, calls a taxi when private petrol is forbidden, resists restrictions, dissipates on pates de fois gras the notes the Treasury clamours for, claims exemption for a golf-caddy, broods "wealthy wastrels" smiles while British soldiers' families smile when trouble brews at home—strikes and savans.

Calmness? It's the only glut on the British market. If the Germans were at Margate there'd be golf at Tunbridge Wells. When he threatened Danford some Drake would be finishing his game of bowls at Woolwich—ready and able to stop the Hun before he reached the bank. It's with his back to the wall the Briton comes out strong. General Haig sees that wall in Flanders. Our telegraphs at home do not reach that far. It's the cornered Briton who writes history. But the page was there before the corner dispelled his calmness.

Calmness? If calmness won wars we'd be collecting the interest on the German indemnity by this time.

A CURSE.

Calmness encouraged becomes mere stoicism and indifference. Nothing in human nature, over-developed, so degenerates to mental inertia, temperamental insensibility, muscular atrophy. The two curses of this world-struggle are the man who invented "Business as usual" and that blind, imperishable confidence in victory which ignores so long the only means to it.

It was not calmness sacrificed the Easter holiday to thousands of weary workers, frowned a nation's brow against a contemplated strike. Not calmness that drove the Government to a long overdue comb-out—an 11.50 conversion, and Heaven grant the clock run slow! Not calmness that nailed the 55th for six days of death in the path of an outnumbering foe, while the House of Commons debated on schedule the rights (!) of hitherto protected citizens at home. Not calmness that offered Aeneas's soldiers to strange commands, and lowered British traditions before a French Commander-in-Chief.

No, not calmness, but frank, wholesome fear—the impulse that wins wars—the only one that wins great wars.

Calmness is a two-edged sword that has to date marked its bearer more than its foe. Fear—not panic—is the bayonet that never drops its point. British pride may well tumble its tradition of calmness this year that it may sign a victorious peace next.

MINERAL WAX AS FAT.

GERMAN SCIENTISTS INCREASE YIELD FROM BROWN COAL.

The great shortage of fats in Germany and the resulting necessity of using more of all edible fats for human consumption have driven the empire's scientific men to extensive experimentation with so-called "mineral wax." The result has been both a more varied use of this product and a greatly improved method of securing it.

Mineral wax is a substance extracted from brown coal with the aid of benzene, benzol, or other technical solvents. Benzol is now used exclusively in Germany for this purpose. Old methods have been unable to extract all the wax from the coal treated, but the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Experimentation with Coal is now winning nearly the entire quantity in the coal treated.

The main features of its improved system consist in extracting the wax under a high pressure, as much as six atmospheres, and at a high temperature. A brown coal which had produced only 11 per cent. of wax under the old system gives up 25 per cent. under the new treatment.

Mineral wax was used in peace times mainly for the fabrication of shoe polish, phonograph records, and the insulation of electric cables. Its high percentage of sebaceous acid—about 60 per cent. of its entire content—has been turned to account in the making of consistent ink. It is also being used extensively in the paper industry as sizing, taking the place of colophonium.

Experiments are now being conducted to find a method of refining the wax and giving it a lighter colour.

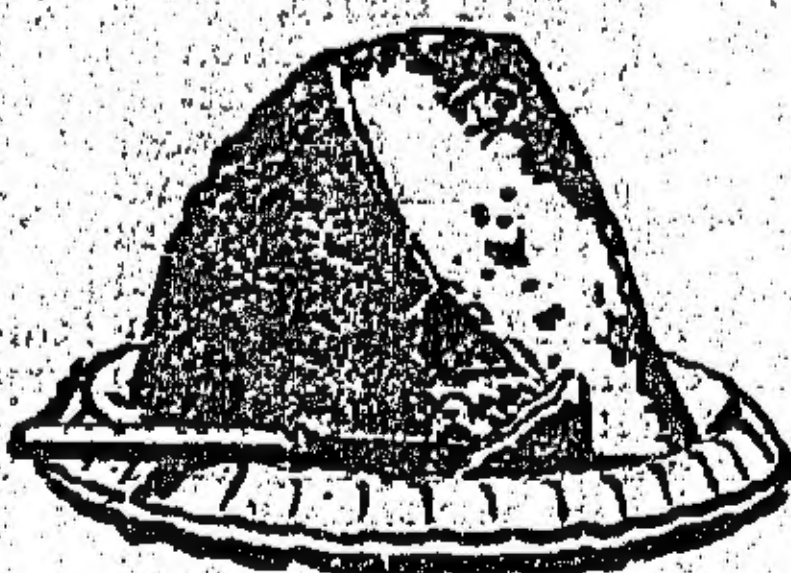
Variety of uses.

The uses to which LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE can be put, are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.

In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the cook for flavouring Soups, Stews, Gravies, Minced Meat, etc.

In India, a favourite "Pick me up" is LEA & PERRINS' Sauce with Soda-water.



Lea & Perrins

The Original & Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE.

"WE WILL NEVER YIELD"

M. CLEMENCEAU ON THE MILITARY CRISIS.

Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies on July 4th, Mr. Clemenceau, the French Premier, said:—

When I accepted the Premiership I knew that I was called upon to bear the burden of the most critical period of the war. I have told you from the outset that we should pass together through difficult and exacting times and cruel hours. These times are coming, and the only question is whether we can stand them. (Loud cheers.) When the defection of Russia came about, when men who believed that it was only necessary to will peace in order to impose it upon the German Emperor had given up their country (unwittingly, I prefer to think) to the invasion of the enemy, who could believe then that a million German soldiers who had become available would not turn against us? This and more is what happened. For four years our effective have been wearing themselves out, our front was held by a line of soldiers which was becoming thinner and thinner, with losses, and now arrives a fresh mass of German divisions in good condition. Is there anyone who does not realize that under the weight of this tremendous wave our lines had to give way at some points? The extent of their recoil became great and dangerous. I say nothing more, and there is nothing in that to shake the confidence which we should have in our soldiers. (Loud cheers.) To-day these men are engaged in the battle. Our men fought, one against five, without sleep for three or four days together.

Loud and prolonged cheers ensued, a number of deputies rising to their feet and shouting: "Vive l'Armée!"

M. Deschanel interposed: "The Chamber is unanimous in its recognition of the heroism of our soldiers." This statement was greeted with renewed applause.

TRIBUTE TO GENERALS.

M. Clemenceau continued: "These great soldiers have good leaders, great leaders, who are worthy of them in every way. (Cheers.) I have seen these leaders at work, and some of them struck me with admiration. Is that saying that there are no more mistakes? I cannot maintain that. My business is precisely to discover these mistakes and to punish them, and in this I am supported by two great soldiers named Foch and Pétain. (Loud cheers.) General Foch enjoys to such a degree the confidence of the Allies that yesterday they wished that their unanimous confidence in him should be expressed in the communiqué. These men are at this moment fighting the hardest battle of the war with a heroism which I can find no words to express. I have come here in the desire to find simple, brief, and measured terms to express the sentiment of the French people, both at the front and in the rear, and to show the world a state of mind which I cannot analyse, but which is the admiration of all. It is my duty, as leader of these men, to punish them if they have not done their duty, but also to protect them if they are unjustly attacked."

M. Clemenceau added that the Chamber would have all the documents it desired and all archives would be open to it, and recalled that he had already obtained a certain number of reports which he had submitted to the Army Committee. He then continued: "The army is better than anything we could have expected from it. (Loud cheers.)—and when I speak of the army I speak of those who compose it, of whatever rank and whatever grade they may be, but that is not enough. The men must have faith and must die for their ideal if they wish to give us victory. Their leaders also have come from their ranks. Like them, they come back covered with wounds, when they do not remain like them on the field of battle."

M. Clemenceau said that the control of the Chamber would be exercised freely, that he did nothing without the Chamber, and that he would retire on the day when the Chamber thought that he had not done his duty. He added: "We have yielded ground, much more ground than we should have wished. There are men who have paid for this retreat with their blood. I know some who have accomplished acts of heroism, like those Bretons who were surrounded in a wood all night, and who next day found means of sending by carrier pigeon a message to say, 'You may come and find us. We shall hold out for half a day yet.' (Loud cheers.) These men make the Fatherland; they continue it, and prolong it, that Fatherland without which no reform is possible. They die for an ideal, for a history which is the foremost among all the histories of civilised peoples."

"OUR OWN DUTY VERY SIMPLE"

"Our own duty is very simple and very tame. We are in no danger, and yet we are at our posts where the capital interests of the country are defended. Be calm, confident, and determined to hold on to the end in this hard battle. (Loud cheers.) The victory is to you, because the Germans, who are not so intelligent as they are told, have only one method, namely, to throw their whole weight into the venture, and to push it to the end. We saw them at the Yser, at Verdun, near Amiens, near Dunkirk, and Calais, then in Champagne. They broke our lines, but did you think that you were going to make a war in which you would never retreat? The only thing that matters is final success. You have before you a Government which, as it told you, did not enter into power ever to accept surrender. (Loud cheers from the left and the right.) So long as we are here the Fatherland will be defended to death, and no force will be spared to obtain success. We will never yield. What is the word of command of our Government?"

"We will never yield at any moment. The Germans once more, are attacking everything on a coup which is meant to"

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

CAPTURED AT ANTWERP.

TERRIBLE STORIES OF CRUELTY.

Appalling stories of the murder of British soldiers by the Germans are vouched for by a member of the Royal Naval Division, who was captured during the siege of Antwerp, and who has just arrived in England after escaping to a neutral country. "On February 25th, 1917," he said, "British prisoners at Libau were told to march to Kelsen, thirty-six kilometres away. Uhlans urged us forward through the snow. Often we came to drift which were waist deep, and anyone who halted was prodded on by the Uhlans with their lances. In the ordinary way the thirty-six kilometres were two days' march in winter for the German troops, but we were told we had got to reach our destination by that night."

"On we went without food and without a halt. One man—A. Sawyer, R.N.D.—stumbled in the snow, and was at once charged by a Uhlans, whose lance entered his head just behind the ear. The Germans took no notice of the incident, with the result that the frost got into Sawyer's wound. Ninety men out of 200 collapsed at that march, and many others were bleeding from lance pricks. If a man fell out he was left, and he had to take his chance of a humane transport driver coming by and giving him a lift. At the end of our journey we discovered that we were to be employed in the lines. For an hour and a half we were kept standing in the snow while Russian shells were bursting in the district. We were then told to go into a large cavalry tent, and found no sleeping accommodation, except pieces of wool across which were stretched wire meshing. Those who had managed to keep their blankets during the march had covering, but many threw those away in order to keep up with their comrades."

Early the next morning we were aroused by the guards prodding us with bayonets, and crying, 'Get up.' We were kept on parade, while orders were read out to us, according to which any man found smoking would be shot, and disobedience of orders would meet with death. We were told that the reason we had been brought there was that the English had German prisoners working in their trenches and in the firing-line, and it was intended that we should carry out the same work against the Russians until England had given a satisfactory reply about German prisoners. News had been brought to Germany by escaped prisoners that British entries had foully murdered thirty-six German prisoners, and it had been decided that thirty-six out of the 500 men now there should die. Every man was given a prison number, and groups of three were formed, so that for the misdeeds of one of them all three were taken from the working parties at the end of the day, made to mount on a brick, and then tied to a pole, and the brick kicked away, leaving their feet a little way from the ground. In this position they were kept for 24 hours each night for fourteen nights in intense cold."

FORTY MEN PERISH.

"Forty men died under this treatment, for when they were released they were like blocks of ice, and circulation had to be restored by their comrades. A man named Skit, Grenadier Guards, was shot in cold blood. He had collapsed in the snow, and the guard, making the remark, 'You are no good any longer,' shot him through the head. The body was left in the snow for three or four days. It was not until these forty men had died that we got any better treatment. During that time some men were found frozen in their beds. When men took their socks off their toes came away owing to frost bite. Our work necessitated us being in the most exposed portions of the German lines, and many were wounded by Russian snipers."

"We were later transferred to a town in East Prussia, where I saw Roumanian prisoners who had been employed in the German lines on the Western front. They were eating grass and drinking water out of ditches. There were as many as forty deaths a day amongst them."

Another member of the Royal Naval Division who has escaped from Germany, and whose duties as a hospital orderly while a prisoner took him occasionally into Berlin, states that the city is much neglected and the roads very dirty. The people are badly clothed, and apparently take little interest in their appearance owing to the cost of garments."

"When I was at Libau," he added, "a ship was sunk off the mouth of the harbor. The Germans could off ten British prisoners, whom they clothed in garments representing those usually worn by the British mercantile marine, and placing them in a ship's boat, told them to row away from the wreck to a German destroyer which was lying near by. As soon as they reached the destroyer they were hauled on board by the German sailors, given coffee and cigarettes, and handed new clothing. A cinematograph picture was taken, and a photo appeared in the German papers, headed 'Our Navy's kindness to the enemy sailors when they sink their ships. In return they starve our women and children.'"

frighten us, so that we may abandon the struggle. For what was their great effort made on the Yser in 1914. In order to reach Calais, to separate us from the British, and to compel the latter to renounce the struggle. Why did they begin again, and why have they once more begun again? In order to obtain this effect of terror. The effectiveness of the belligerents are being exhausted, those of the belligerents are being exhausted, those of the Germans as well as our own, but meanwhile the Americans are coming to play a hand in the deciding game. Once more, the events in Russia gave our enemies a million additional men on the Franco-British front, but we have Allies who represent the foremost nations of the world, and who have pledged themselves to continue the war until the attainment of the success which we hold within our grasp. If we put forth the necessary energy. The people of France has accomplished its task, and those who have fallen have not fallen in vain, since they made French history great. It remains for the living to complete the magnificent work of the dead." (Loud cheers from all parts of the House.)

A vote of confidence in M. Clemenceau was carried by 377 to 110.

LORD CREWE AND REPRISALS.

JUTLAND BATTLE.

VISCOUNT JELICOE'S SPEECH.

At the centenary demonstration of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, at the Albert Hall, the Marquis of Crewe, who presided, read the following message from his Majesty the King:—

As I was leaving Leeds for London I received the loyal message from the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, on the occasion of its centenary, and in thanking you and the committee for your good wishes I heartily congratulate the society on this great event in its life, and I trust that this institution may long prosper and flourish for the benefit of British and foreign sailors.

G.R.

The President of the United States wrote:—"It is a pleasure to avail myself of such an opportunity to express my sincere admiration for the work of a society whose activities I have long regarded as of the utmost service, and with whose purpose I have long been in warm and most friendly sympathy."

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, speaking for the British armies in France, wrote:—"I am glad to declare to you the warm admiration felt by us for the splendid work of the Royal Navy given also in the fullest measure to the many thousands of merchant seamen, who have rendered such conspicuous services to our Empire, despite the perils of our enemy. We rejoice that your gallant deeds are to receive recognition, and we assure you of our determination that, as on seas you have never failed us, neither will the Army fail you on land."

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty:—"The debt we owe to the Royal Navy and the merchant service can never be repaid, but in supporting to the utmost of our power the work of this society we shall only be showing in a small degree our gratitude to the gallant men who are guarding our shores, supplying our wants, and sustaining our armies in the various theatres of war."

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P.:—"Its (the society's) long record of faithful and beneficent service has earned and gained the highest appreciation of the people of these islands, who know now, even better than they have known before, how deep is their debt to the British Navy and the mercantile marine, upon whose vigilance and valour their liberties—nay, their very existence as a nation so absolutely depend."

POLICY OF REPRISALS.

Lord Crewe, speaking of the Battle of Jutland, said they offered their tribute of admiration to all who fought in that battle, and of sorrow for those who fell. He had never pretended to comprehend what the ultimate end and real hope of the Germans was in provoking that contest. But whatever those hopes and aims were, they failed. If in its material gains the victory was not on the Redoubt or the Nelson scale, time had shown that its moral effect was scarcely less than in the days of those great Admirals. England would not forget the work done by the battle cruisers, the cruiser squadrons, and by the flotillas, until such time as Lord Jellicoe was able to engage with the Battle Fleet. He was absolutely sure of one thing—that in the Grand Fleet to-day there was not a man or boy who was not thirsting for another chance of giving the Germans a final lesson in a great fleet battle. (Cheers.)

They were sometimes told that the chivalry of war was now dead, and that it was only in the Air Service that any relic of the old generous, knightly spirit could be traced. At any rate, that was not true of the Royal Navy or the mercantile marine, any part of the Navy. But it was, also, disavowed true of most of our enemies, both on sea and on land. It was one of the special tragedies of this war that when it ended there could not be a shaking of hands. They would not be able to say that bygone were by-gones. (Loud cheers.) The by-gones would see out the lives of most of us unless a profound change, of which there was little or no sign at present, appeared in the moral attitude of those who ruled the affairs of the Central Empires. Some people called for reprisals in kind. He knew of no rule either of divine justice or of human prudence which, when the enemy sank a passenger ship with all on board, or torpedoed a hospital ship, or attacked hospitals on land, as they did on Whit-Sunday, would forbid us to try the perpetrators by a drum-head court-martial and to execute them, not by hanging as malefactors. (Cheers.) Nor need the plea that they were acting under orders be treated as elevating. If sanguinary orders ceased to be obeyed, they ceased to be given. But if we were so to act entirely within our rights, as he asserted, it was certain that the enemy would put to death an equal, or perhaps a greater number of our men against whom no offence whatever could be alleged. And it was possible to conceive a hideous competition in savagery which would only close with the extermination of all the prisoners taken on both sides. Such an issue was utterly beyond our contemplation, at any rate."

But let it not be supposed that the barbarities of German warfare would be forgotten when the conditions of ending the war came to be considered. (Cheers.) In his judgment, the power which we now possessed, and should then possess, of exerting an iron pressure of the Central Powers through our undiminished command of the sea—(hear, hear)—and our command of the raw materials of the world—(hear, hear)—in concert with our American Allies, could be, and ought to be, applied as freely in respect of those past outrages as in providing a set-off to any territorial gains which the enemy might be enjoying when peace came to be made. (Cheers.) Speaking of the special work of the society in relieving the survivors of torpedoed ships, his lordship said the services of our armetechers, men, trawlers, drifters, minesweepers, patrol boats, and despatch boats, could not be fully made known to the public at present; but some day we should hear stories of amazing feats of devotion, heroism, and endurance performed by those who had been manning these vessels. (Cheers.)

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

AMERICAN CANNON TRACTOR.

GOES THROUGH DITCHES, CUTS DOWN TREES, DEFIES MUD

AND HILLS.

The production of the Army Ordnance Bureau, a five-ton armoured artillery tractor for hauling field guns, was tested at Washington on June 3rd, with Secretary Baker, General March, Chief of Staff, and many foreign officers present.

Hooked to a 4.7-inch field howitzer, the machine ran over the rough muddy ground of Rock Creek Park which recently baulked the British tank "Britannia." It went through ditches and holes without a stop, cut down trees and climbed over the fallen trunks, dragging the gun behind it, climbed a forty-five degree hill, where the mud was a foot deep as a result of recent rains, and wound up the performance by rattling down a paved avenue at a twelve-mile gait, without leaving a mark on the paving.

The whole load, including the gun and tractor, was approximately ten tons. The officers who saw the demonstration are convinced that no shell-torn territory will stop the rapid movement of American field-guns when they are sent to support infantry advances. Moreover, the machines are shrapnel proof and can be disabled only by a direct shell hit.

Secretary Baker and General March rode in the tractor as it dragged the gun about the broken ground. Later they puffed up and downhill beside it, obviously pleased with the machine's powers.

In the British, French and German Armies only the guns above six-inch have been motorized. Heretofore, it has not been found practical to put tractors on the lighter weapons because they must have the roads.

It is proposed now to equip all American batteries above three-inch light guns up to six-inch with tractors.

Meanwhile, a smaller type is being worked out for the three-inch, or "75's," with the prospect that all American artillery will be motor-driven eventually. Besides an enormous saving in forage, every battery motorized saves horses, which are killed by the thousands, going into action.

The perfection of the tractor, which is a short, easily handled machine on caterpillar treads, depended upon turning out an engine that would work efficiently at a sharp angle. The engine used will work at a slant of 70 degrees. It can climb in and out of shell holes and a special device furnishes a soft ground grip that can be removed for operation on a road.

BATTLES MEMORIES.

Viscount Jellicoe, who met with a most hearty reception, said they were celebrating the centenary of a great society, and, incidentally an anniversary in which he had a personal interest. (Cheers.) Two years ago the German High Sea Fleet was defeated and driven back to its ports by the British Grand Fleet. (Renewed cheers.) The clerk of the weather interposed—as he had often interfered before during this war—on the wrong side. By the favour of the clerk of the weather the German High Sea Fleet escaped annihilation by getting back to its ports in the darkness of the night. Of that day, it was sufficient to say that the spirit of the officers and men of the Fleet surpassed even his expectations, high as they were. (Cheers.) He could not forbear saying how fresh in his memory was, and always would be, the recollection of the work of the Fleet, and of those gallant fellows who gave their lives that day, many of them great personal friends of himself, and all of them very valued comrades. (Cheers.)

The first members of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society were ship masters of the mercantile marine. He regarded, that as a happy augury of that close union which now existed between the Royal Navy and the mercantile marine. He hoped to see that union still closer. He believed it would be for the benefit of both branches of the sea service if the Admiralty was in much closer touch with the mercantile marine after the war. In that case there should be representatives of the mercantile marine at the Admiralty. Most valuable work was done by the sailors' rests established by the society in various parts of the world. It was said of the sailor that he had a wife in every port. He asked them to believe him when he said that was a libel. (Laughter.) What people ought to say of the sailor was that he ought to have a home in every port, because he saw so little of his own home. (Cheers.) In those sailors' rests a great and very successful effort was made to give the sailor a home.

Those who had followed the naval part of the war would appreciate, he continued, the extreme importance of any movement for providing officers and men of British nationality for British merchant ships. Such work was important, because the mercantile marine was the only reserve for the Navy. Had it not been for the Navy could not have gone on during the war, because it could not have been manned. It is therefore essential to have on British merchant ships as many officers and men of British and Colonial birth as it was possible to get. (Hear, hear.) Although we were building ships—nothing like fast enough—to replace those sunk by the enemy, it was not nearly so easy to provide trained British officers and men to man them. To send ships to sea manned by untrained men was simple murder. When the Germans commenced their "sink at sight" policy they believed they would bring this section to its knees in from two to three months. They would not admit that now, because it was not true. (Laughter.) They also thought that the morale of the British seaman would not stand the privations and dangers incurred through their unrestricted warfare. Possibly they judged our seamen by their own. (Cheers.) Amongst all their mistakes none had been greater than that. (Cheers.) The British seaman had risen to heights of courage and contempt of danger and suffering to which the German could never aspire; he was incomparable—(cheers)—and it was very good to know that his Majesty had sanctioned the issue of a special badge which would indicate how many times his ship had been sunk under him. (Cheers.)



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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
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MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri. 2nd Aug. 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Sat. 3rd Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Sat. 3rd Aug. 10 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Tues. 6th Aug. 7 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri. 6th Aug. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but as
present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG"
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SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWILDE" leaves for Singapore approxi-
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TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hong-
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YSELDYK...	JAVA	9th Aug	9th Aug	NAGASAKI and DALNY
TJILATJAP...	KOBE	19th Aug	rd Aug.	JAVA

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WEATHER REPORT.

August 1st, at 11.15.—No returns from
Japan, Vladivostok and Weihaiwei. Pressure
has decreased slightly over the Vinas, and
increased slightly to moderately elsewhere;
the depression remains over Tongking.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.99 inch. Total
since January 1st, 49.08 inches, against an
average of 52.04 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(S. winds, moder- ate; cloudy, showery.
Formosa Channel	(The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooda	(The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	(The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

31st JULY, A.M.

Station.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	30.1	77	89	SW	2	b
Nemuro	30.1	77	89	SW	2	b
Hakodate	30.1	77	89	SW	2	b
Tokyo	30.1	77	89	SW	2	b
Kobe	30.1	77	89	SW	2	b
Nagasaki	30.1	77	89	SW	2	b
Yokohama	30.1	77	89	SW	2	b
Manila	30.1	77	89	SW	2	b
Shanghai	30.1	77	89	SW	2	b
Amoy	30.1	77	89	SW	2	b
Swatow	30.1	77	89	SW	2	b
Taiwan	30.1	77	89	SW	2	b
Kashan	30.1	77	89	SW	2	b
Pescadore	30.1	77	89	SW	2	b
Canton	30.1	77	89	SW	2	b
Hongkong	30.1	77	89	SW	2	b
Gap Rock	30.1	77	89	SW	2	b
Macao	30.1	77	89	SW	2	b
Wuchow	30.1	77	89	SW	2	b
Shanghai	30.1	77	89	SW	2	b
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SINGAPORE	"HWAH KUEI"	On 2nd Aug. D'light.
HONGKONG	"SUNYANG"	On 4th Aug. D'light.
HONGKONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 6th Aug. Noon.
HONGKONG	"SUNNING"	On 8th Aug. 3 P.M.
BEIHAU, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 8th Aug. 3 P.M.
BEIHAU, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"PAOTING"	On 9th Aug. Noon.

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The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

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COLOMBO	at		SEA	LONDON

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave Port Said about	Due at MARSHALL Sea about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS."
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DYBALL, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU ... 12,600 tons	17th Aug. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU ... 12,333 tons	4th Sept. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 13,500 tons	17th Aug. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 9,830 tons	14th Sept. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	DAIREN MARU ... 9,000 tons	6th Aug.
KOBE	BOMBAY MARU ... 8,953 tons	6th Aug.
LONDON via LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and rapidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

§ SUWA MARU ... Wed. 14th Aug. at 11 A.M.
† FUSHIMI MARU ... Wed. 15th Sept. at 11 A.M.

§ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 223 and 223

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU ...	20,000	TUES., 18th Aug.
SIBIRIA MARU ...	20,000	THURS., 29th Aug.
TENTO MARU ...	22,000	SUN., 8th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, ORUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIACA, and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU ...	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU ...	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE,
Agent, Queen's Building.
TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Fagot Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... SATURDAY, 3rd Aug. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVANESE LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Amoy, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 73 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAWO MARU" ... MONDAY, 5th Aug. at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" August 7th.

"CHINA" August 31st.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. BITTEL, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Tel. 1942.

